CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	8.00
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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1863. NUMBER 85.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The Proclamation of the President setting apart Thursday, November 26th, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Praise will commend itself to every loyal heart. The solemn and earnest words of the Chief Magistrate bear with them an impressive eloquence and a sincerity of meaning which cannot fail to influence and lead the public mind. No one but a traitor can read it and fail to meet its requests.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Cumberland, published on the second page of this issue is of unusual interest and contains the latest news that has yet been published. Since the great battle of Saturday and Sunday the rebels have been twice repulsed in their efforts to capture Chattanooga, and at last accounts dared not attack again. Our dispatches place the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing at 13,800 and the rebel loss at 20,000. In our correspondence will be found the official list of casualties in the 104th, 100th, 25th and 19th Illinois regiments, 9th Indiana regiment, and 1st Wisconsin regiment.

Our gunboats off the Texas coast are doing a good work in the capture of pirates and the destruction of rebel steamers.

The news from Mexico is of deep interest. The Juarez Cabinet is fully organized, and the Mexicans are rapidly organizing upon a war footing to expel the French invaders.

Another terrible steamboat disaster has occurred upon the Mississippi, in the burning of the steamer Robert Campbell, Jr., by which twenty-three lives were lost. The destruction of this boat is another convincing proof of the existence of a gang of rebel incendiaries who have formed a plot to destroy the Western steamers. The matter demands the instant attention of the Government. No means should be spared to ferret out the villains engaged in this hellish work of destruction, and to visit them with a terrible vengeance.

THE BLACK REGIMENT.

The announcement that Gov. Yates has been granted permission by the War Department to raise a colored regiment in this State, is meeting with universal favor, and is received with great rejoicing by the colored citizens of Chicago, and already the foundation has been laid which renders the 1st Illinois colored volunteers a fixed fact. We predict there will be little difficulty in filling up this regiment to the maximum, and that it will prove an honor to the city and the State. Illinois is nobly represented in her white regiments. Her black men ask a chance to have a hand in that strife which most intimately concerns them. The muster rolls will soon be opened and the regiment formed.

☞ In the editorial news summary, yesterday, a sentence read thus: "With the latter half of the Leavenworth rumor, that Ewing is to relieve Blunt, the country will be *better* pleased." For the word better, read *little*, and the idea of the writer will then be expressed.

"PEACE" IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

A Peace Proposition Unanimously Rejected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 29th says: "The House of Delegates yesterday, in the most [illegible] manner, disposed of a resolution [illegible] will [illegible] to the tone and temper [illegible] as evincing [illegible] readiness on our part for reconstruction. The House, by unanimous vote, [illegible] on the resolution, and without a discussion or a moment of delay. In [illegible] but fairly represented the manliness and unanimity of our people."

The above described action of the Virginia rebel Legislature is rough on the Copperheads, who constantly assert that the Confederates are anxious for peace and reconstruction. Virginia is the chief among the seceded States. Her influence is more potential in rebel councils, and she has made more sacrifices and lost more men to destroy the Union, than any two other rebel States. A [illegible] peace is the only one that can be made with the rebels until their armies are beaten and driven from the field and their territory occupied by Federal troops. The Copperheads know as well as we, that no peace embodying reconstruction as one of its terms, can be concluded with the insurgents while their troops hold us at bay. All their asseverations to the contrary are lies, and intended to deceive the patriotic men that remain in their rotten and disloyal party.

C. C. FLINT'S SENSATION DISPATCH.

Exaggerated Statement of Rebel Strength.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* sensation Baltimore correspondent has news that Johnston's army in Northern Georgia numbers 35,000, including Longstreet's corps of 30,000, with 31 batteries. Lee's force amounts to 62,500 infantry, 18,000 cavalry and 294 guns, unless Ewell's corps has been sent to Johnston, which would reduce Lee's army to [illegible],000. The rebels expect to gain Chattanooga and Knoxville and all Tennessee, and then send back to Lee Longstreet's corps, with 40,000 additional men, to attack Washington. The same correspondent says a rebel military council, composed of Davis, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, held at Richmond the [illegible] of August, agreed to arm all the slaves in the South immediately, expecting thus to add 40,000 men to their army now, and as many more a year hence.

The "sensation Baltimore correspondent" of the N. Y. *Herald* is none other than C. C. Flint, formerly local editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, and well known to many of our citizens. He plays the part of a secessionist in Baltimore, in order to maintain confidence [illegible] with the rebels in that city. His letters are always stuffed with falsehoods and exaggerations, and are [illegible] so little or no [illegible]. It is said that he also writes [illegible]

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Progress of the Civil War in Honduras—Brutal Measures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* correspondence from British Honduras, dating at Belize 5th and 7th September, announces on reliable information the defeat of the troops of Honduras by forces of Guatemala. After a severe battle the Honduras soldiers surrendered, after which their General and Chief officers were put to death in a brutal manner. After the engagement, the Guatemalian army burned towns, sacked houses, robbed, and committed other gross outrages. President [illegible], having captured the cities of Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, named Gen. Medina President. All the departments had declared in his favor except Omoa and Truxillo, which [illegible] adhered to President Montes. There was a general stampede from Truxillo to Ruatan. General Medina, as a first act, banished the British Consul from the State. This gentleman was at Belize, waiting the action of his government. Medina then let the Indians loose on his enemies, amongst whom they commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. An English man-of-war had gone from Truxillo to Omoa.

There were no arrivals of contraband [illegible] traders at Belize from the rebel States.

The King of the Yucatan Indians had been [illegible].

Guerrilla Raid on Brownsville.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The Memphis *Bulletin* has information to the effect that a band of guerrillas had entered Brownsville, broken up a religious meeting, seized all the young men and [illegible] as conscripts, and broken into stores, taking everything valuable. A [illegible] of Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow [illegible] pursuing the marauders. [illegible]

THE RUSSIAN GUESTS.

Their Magnificent Reception.

AN IMPOSING POPULAR OVATION.

Speeches of Mayor Opdyke and Admiral Lisovsky.

Preliminary to the reception of the officers of the fleet in the city, it was arranged that the "Joint Committee" of the Common Council having the matter in charge should proceed to the Alexander Nevsky, the flagship of the squadron, and present to Admiral Lisovsky an engrossed copy of the resolutions of the two Boards, tendering the hospitalities of the City to himself and his fellow officers. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, the Committee, consisting of Aldermen Froment, Farley, and Hall, and Councilmen Keenan, McConnell, and Murray, together with the members of the Press and some half dozen invited guests, embarked on board the United States revenue steamer Addison F. Andrews, at the foot of Whitehall street, and steamed out into the harbor.

After passing some two miles down the bay, the steamer turned about and sailed up to the Russian fleet, which lies at anchor in the North River, passing on the way the three British men-of-war, which are anchored at some distance astern of the Russian vessels. The crew of each vessel on the Russian fleet mounted the rigging as the Andrews steamed past, and expressed their welcome in prolonged cheers. After sailing around the northernmost vessel of the fleet, the Andrews turned about and steamed slowly down to the Alexander Nevsky while the band played "God Save the Czar." As the party came abreast of the flagship, Capt. Fanco hailed the officer at the gangway and informed him that the representatives of the City Government were on board and awaited the pleasure of the Russian Admiral. In less than five minutes a half-dozen or more boats from the flagship were alongside of the Andrews to convey the party on board. Arriving on the deck of the Alexander Nevsky, they found the officers of the entire fleet, with Rear-Admiral Lisovsky at their head, awaiting their reception, dressed in full uniform. While the committee were coming on board the Russian band played "Yankee Doodle," which, together with other American airs, was repeated at intervals during their stay.

ROYAL SALUTE.

The bay of New York has witnessed a great many salutes in times past, but never until yesterday did it comprehend the meaning of a Russian royal salute. It was a roaring, thundering, earthshaking demonstration, emblematic of the outspoken voice of Imperial Russia. After the first gun, those of the committee who were inclined to smile at the Admiral's apprehensions of accident from the salute felt the propriety of his caution. The opening gun was fired by the flagship, and was instantly responded to by every member of the fleet, and the volley repeated in rapid succession until each vessel had fired twenty-one guns—the number required by the royal salute.

THE PRESENTATION.

After the thundering tones of the royal salute had died away, Admiral Lisovsky invited the company into his cabin, where the principal officers of the fleet were presented in turn to the different members of the Committee.

Alderman Froment here presented the Admiral with a copy of the resolutions beautifully engrossed on parchment.

Admiral Lisovsky replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The present occasion offers me another confirmation of what has [illegible] expressed by the honorable member of your Board. In coming here through the Sound, everywhere on our passage, at every village, every [illegible] cottage, we received the heartiest welcome. Therefore the words I have the honor to hear from you now had been already expressed to me on many occasions. Notwithstanding this, however, it is one of the greatest of pleasures to me personally to receive the expressions you have made on behalf of yourselves, your city, and of the people of your great nation.

The tender of the hospitality of your city, gentlemen, certainly will produce an equal feeling of good will and sympathy in my own country. I believe it will surpass in its effects any evidence heretofore given of the regard for our nation it has been my good fortune to share here. I do not consider this token of your hospitality (referring to the engrossed resolutions) as belonging to me privately. I will consider it my duty to forward it to my Government, to show the great sympathy we enjoy here—to show the heartiness of our welcome here. I am perfectly convinced that the words I am speaking are equally felt by my officers and my crews, and by the great Russian nation.

Wine was then introduced, and the Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States, "to whom you trusted the future of your [illegible]" [illegible] proposed [illegible]—he has, indeed, [illegible]—his success and prosperity." As the company drank to the toast, the Alexander Nevsky boomed forth a Federal salute of thirteen guns.

THE PROCESSION.

The troops were in high spirits and their best attire and array, the most brilliant of October suns gleaming from their polished arms and trappings. All along Twenty-third street the houses were decked with flags, the sidewalks packed with eager multitudes, and doorways, windows, and balconies blooming with ladies and children in gala attire.

Although hours beyond the appointed time rolled away, and the guests did not yet appear, this concourse patiently awaited their coming, and at length, when the boat that conveyed them hove in sight, rent the air with their clamorous huzzas.

As the party landed, a squad of the 4th artillery, by direction of Brigadier General Yates, fired a grand salute, and when they had entered the carriages waiting to receive them, and drove off to the head of the line, the troops drawn up on either side of the way, presented arms, and their splendid bands struck up the national airs of Russia and America.

After the procession had passed Union Square and wheeling fairly into the vast current of Broadway, the scene became splendidly animated. The moving pageant rolled in a glittering stream down the broad thoroughfare, between banks of upturned human faces, the trappings of the equipages, the gold and silver epaulettes of the Muscovite guests and the sabres, helmets and bayonets of the escort reflecting back in unnumbered dazzling lines the glory of the evening sun. The cavalcade advanced to the joyous time of exulting martial music like the vanguard of a conquering host returning to the metropolis of its power, and there was a proud and gratified feeling evidently in the hearts of the vast concourse assembled to greet it, that would have been befitting to the most important triumphs at home. Far as the eye could reach down the great central avenue of our Imperial City, the sidewalks were packed with human beings, and the balconies and windows—nay, in some instances, the very roofs of the buildings above them—were beset with eager multitudes, the general surface of this animated border-work richly varied and enameled, as it were, throughout its length, with groups of richly attired beauty. Above nearly every building gaily fluttered the *Stars and Stripes*, some in standards of immense size, and others tricked off with scores of little Russian flags, waving and sporting in the breeze side by side with our own national colors.

Shouting and cheering were not prevalent, but there was much clapping of hands and the throngs of ladies in the windows most vigorously waved their 'kerchiefs, to the great delight of the Russian officers, who never left off bowing, smiling, and even uttering their thanks aloud, while they doffed their gold-laced chapeau. One of the Captains manifested almost child-like pleasure, and at almost [illegible] astonishment and admiration at the grace, loveliness and animation, as well as the cordial [illegible]. On the chill banks of the Neva, [illegible] of the Captain, he will recall in his lonely midnight vigil, while he paces the storm-beaten deck, the sunny smiles that brightened the Autumnal sunshine on the borders of the Hudson!

From Canal street down, the tide of human wonderment had set in stronger and stronger, and eddied in variegated billows around the corners of every side street and at the brink of every sidewalk, sweeping wildly along the bases of the massive buildings that line our great thoroughfare, until at the Park it gathered into one mighty overspreading flood which filled the great square and overflowed it, on all sides, far and near, shouting, cheering, and laughing aloud at its own boisterousness with the "asbesthon gelasmon" or "unquenchable laughter" of Homer's epic description of the billows of the [illegible]. Here all observation of individual and particular peculiarities was lost in the immense *ensemble* of a vast populace already imbued with military ideas, ripe for far more than European pomp and pageantry and immensely conscious of the import of the day's transactions. Admiral Lisovsky looked positively bewildered, and the Czar himself, had he been present, could scarcely have felt less. Hurrahing from thousands of throats, the throng rushing to get nearer City Hall, the tramping and prancing of cavalry squadrons, the clockwork evolutions of long lines of blue and baton-armed policemen, the dense cloud of dust, and through it the waving of banners and the thundering boom of cannon, saluting the arrival at the Municipal Palace, all combined in a whirl of stirring life and incident rarely witnessed since the days of the tumultuous festivals that intoxicated the plains of the Roman forum.

IN THE HALL.

As the last of the military departed, the official party were escorted to the hall and up stairs to the Governor's room, where around a table simply arranged in the centre of the apartment, they were disposed to the best advantage, spectators standing about from the [illegible] and lining the edges of the room. Approaching Admiral Lisovsky, who stood in front of him, Mayor Opdyke, who had his [illegible] behind the table, Alderman Froment, on behalf of Aldermen Farley, the Chairman of the Committee, with great dignity of manner, thus introduced the ceremony of the occasion by a simple reference to the resolutions of the Common Council tendering to the Russian Rear Admiral and the officers of his fleet a formal reception and the hospitalities of the city of New York, and assigning the expression of that intent now to His Honor the Mayor.

Mayor Opdyke at once, with peculiar grace and impressiveness, and amid profound silence, addressed the Admiral as follows:

ADMIRAL LISOVSKY: It affords me great pleasure to receive you and your brother officers of the Russian fleet as the honored guests of this city. I but express the feelings of all our citizens when I greet you with a welcome at once cordial, sincere and hearty.

We feel that this civility would be due to you as distinguished strangers visiting our country for the first time. But it is not alone on personal grounds that we desire to mark your visit with proper demonstrations of respect. We desire, through you, to testify our esteem and friendship for the Government and people you represent. We recognize in your sovereign, the Emperor Alexander, an enlightened ruler of a powerful Empire, who has immortalized his reign by one of the noblest acts recorded in history. In his subjects we see a brave and enterprising people who are making rapid strides in all the arts that adorn an advanced civilization.

We place a high value on the friendship and sympathy of such a nation. That friendship has existed without interruption between your country and ours since we became a nation; and the sympathy of your sovereign for our national misfortunes has been officially expressed with a warmth and sincerity which has not failed to touch our sensibilities, and awaken reciprocal emotions.

We rejoice at this opportunity to testify to you, and through you, to your sovereign, our high appreciation of the conduct of his Government, and we venture to hope that the occasion of your visit and the hospitalities we propose, will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which have so long united the two nations.

Permit me, Admiral, to repeat my words of cordial welcome, and on behalf of the municipal authorities, to tender to you and to the officers who accompany you, the hospitalities of the city.

Admiral Lisovsky, with marked feeling, replied, in English, as follows:

MR. MAYOR: Before I came to this place, in company with my brother officers, to compliment you, I passed through streets full of people that were greeting us. I passed through the honors that were offered us by your troops; and I have seen every meaning of the kind words you have just addressed us. And certainly, sir, when we are again at home, as it is my duty to make known how we have been received here by the great American people, certainly at home they will rejoice; for all these honors will be so many tokens more of their conviction of the friendship which unites our two countries. I desire, Mr. Mayor, to express my thanks to you and all the gentlemen of this city, and it is our earnest desire to make our stay here to be so that you shall say when we part, "we regret it." [illegible]

This ceremony terminated, a general handshaking with citizens took place, and the Admiral very graciously had a good word for all comers. The entire group, headed by the Admiral, then stepped out upon the balcony to contemplate for a moment the crowd below, now amounting to some ten thousand persons. Their appearance was immediately hailed with a storm of cheers, which they warmly acknowledged. After once again withdrawing to the room, they a second time occupied the balcony, this time including none but the inner circle, and with one accord gave in their turn three hearty huzzas to the people. This compliment was immediately followed by a timely response by Mr. D. Clark, of Vermont, who, seizing the staff of the Russian flag depending from the balcony, and waving the ensign over his head, shouted, "Three cheers for the Russian Emperor and his officers, the friends of America!" a call that was replied to with successive torrents of cheering, which rolled above even the din of Broadway, like "deep answering unto deep." After this, the Admiral was escorted to his carriage, and in company with Messrs. Farley, Froment and Boole, rode down to Pier No. 1, North River, and there re-embarked in his own gig and returned to his vessel amid the continuous hurrahs of the crowds that lined the shore and that even hung around him in yawls and skiffs on the water. The other officers separated in different parties, and were handsomely entertained during the evening by various private citizens. They certainly were left no cause to complain that the night did not keep pace with the hospitalities of the day. Among the recipients of this evening courtesy was one captain of the fleet who was particularly noticed. Although comparatively young in years, he was literally laden with the honors of his profession. On his breast were suspended, side by side, the decorations of St. Anne, St. George and Vladimir, with gold and silver medals won at Sinope and Sebastopol—all testimonies to his personal worth and valor, as well as skill, in his especial walk of the Imperial service. Several—in fact, nearly all of the suite—were decorated, some of them twice and thrice. One of these—a bright, joyous, enterprising person—had left the group of officers when they [illegible] speak to you Americans [illegible] all the time!" throwing great emphasis into the last words. Just then Inspector Leonard informed him that his comrades waited for him in the Hall, and he turned away with apparent regret, hurrahs from a thousand throats accompanying him.

THE SCENE ON THE HARBOR.

The sun never shone in a clearer atmosphere, and a single breeze, sufficient to keep all cool on board the myriad craft in New York Bay and the Hudson River. As far as the eye could reach, on both sides of the Hudson River, flags of all nations were flung to the breeze—Russian, American, French, English, Sardinian and Italian. An American transport, just arrived, was literally covered with flags and streamers, from the topgallantmasts to the sides. Governor's, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands, and the fortifications generally, as far as Sandy Hook, displayed the American colors in honor of the occasion. The Russian fleet displayed the flag of their nationality, and ran the American ensign to the mizzen peak. The Russian fleet were clustered very near each other, in the middle of the stream, opposite Piers Nos. 7, 8 and 9, while the Anglo-French fleet were stationed lower down, opposite the Battery.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Execution of an Alleged Federal Spy.

(From the Richmond Examiner, 27th ult.)

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a detail of one hundred men, under Capt. Potts, from the City Battalion, marched from Castle Thunder, with Spencer Kellogg, the recently condemned spy, in custody. The *cortege* moved up Main street in the following order: Drum corps on the right, followed by two companies of militia, hack containing the condemned man, his spiritual adviser, Dr. Burrows, and Detective Capehart and another officer. The hack was closely guarded by mounted men, followed by two companies of infantry. The cavalcade reached the scene of execution about half past 12 o'clock, where, as usual, a vast crowd of people, of both sexes and all ages, were congregated. After a few moments, the prisoner was escorted, under guard, from the hack to the gallows. While seated in the hack waiting for the perfection of the arrangement for his execution, he conversed gaily, with the utmost *nonchalance* with Dr. Burrows, frequently smiling at some remark made either by himself or the minister. Arriving under the gallows, Capt. Alexander read the charges preferred against the accused, and the sentence of the court martial—"that he be hanged by the neck until dead." A short but impressive prayer was then offered by the minister, at the conclusion of which the condemned man, unaccompanied, mounted the scaffold. In a few moments Detective Capehart followed, and commenced to adjust the rope over the neck of the criminal, in which he assisted all the while talking with the officer. On seeing off [illegible] to adjust the noose over his head, he threw it one side, and, falling off the scaffold, [illegible] the prisoner turned quickly and, bowing, said: "Excuse me sir!" After getting the rope on his [illegible] Capehart commenced to pinion the arms of [illegible] hard, Captain!" His ankles were then tied together, and his hat given to him, which he held in his hand behind him. A negro next came on the scaffold with a ladder, and proceeded to fasten the rope to the upper beam, the prisoner meanwhile regarding him with the greatest composure. The rope being fastened, the negro was in the act of coming down, when the prisoner, looking up at the rope, remarked: "This won't break my neck! 'Tain't more than a foot fall! Doctor I wish you would come up and arrange this thing! I don't want to have a botch job of it!" The rope was then re-arranged to his satisfaction, and the cloth cap adjusted over his head. The condemned man bowed his head and engaged a few seconds in prayer, at the conclusion of which he raised himself, and, standing erect, pronounced, in a clear voice, "All ready!" At five minutes to one o'clock the drop fell and the condemned man was launched into eternity. He struggled violently for about a second, the rope swaying to and fro like the pendulum of a clock. He was left hanging thirty minutes, when he was cut down and pronounced "dead" by the attendant physician, his neck having been broken in the fall. The body was then placed in his coffin and sent to the burial ground.

Kellogg was a man of rather prepossessing appearance, about five feet nine inches high, with sparkling light blue eyes, sandy hair and beard, and a slight moustache. His skin, from his long confinement, some fifteen months, had become as fair as a female's. He wore at the time of his execution, a dark blue coat and brass buttons, light blue pants, a blue check shirt, and black wool hat. He was apparently about 28 years of age.

The wretch had previously confessed his guilt, the substance of which confession was that he had hired himself in the Confederate Engineer corps, at Island No. 10, for the purpose of gaining information for the benefit of the Federal Government, and though at last detected, he died with the conviction that he had furnished more valuable information, in the character of a spy to that Government, than any other ten men in the United States service.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Thursday, Nov. 26th to be Set Apart as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful Providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a cruel war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations; order has been maintained; the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines as well of iron and coal as the precious metal, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, earnestly and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people.

I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to observe and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to our Beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens, and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the Nation, and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Our Loss Estimated at 13,800—Rebel Loss, 20,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga to Saturday last. The estimate at headquarters of the losses at the battle of Chickamauga is—killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; prisoners, 2,500; total, 13,800.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own, the result of the battle would have been a decisive Union victory. The success of Gen. Thomas on the left was much greater than represented in any published account of the battle. Thomas routed Longstreet's corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy; but for disorganization of the right wing it was impracticable. No surprise is felt in the army at the failure of the enemy to resume the attack.

The enemy's loss is believed to be at least 20,000.

Our army is in superb fighting trim—compact in organization, well supplied in provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Washington special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The *Republican* says: Official dispatches of the 1st inst., received to-day, represent the sanitary situation before Chattanooga to be as satisfactory as the most hopeful could wish. Bragg makes no advance, and does not dare to. The statement in Philadelphia papers that Burnside had retreated from Jonesboro to Knoxville is not true.

MILLER'S CHICAGO BATTERY.

KILLED—Lee Phillips, Henry Bennett.
WOUNDED—Sergt. Jas. R. Hassall, Corp. Ellis K. Mercer, Corp. Charles J. Clute, Jas. B. Drake, Jos. Proctor, E. T. Knapp, James Cosset, J. E. Harding, J. W. Barr.

Appalling Steamboat Disaster.

The Steamer Robert Campbell, Jr., Burned by a Rebel Incendiary.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Connor, Master, arrived last night, bringing Memphis papers of the 1st.

The *Bulletin* has an account of the burning of the Steamer Robert Campbell, Jr., [illegible] route from St. Louis to Vicksburg. On Tuesday morning last, while in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend, fire was discovered, which spread rapidly, and the boat was soon enveloped in [illegible] cure anything. Twenty-three persons are known to be lost. Before staging could be put out, all on board, able to do so, had to jump into the river, and many were drowned.

Brigadier General Wm. S. Smith, commanding 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, has furnished us, by a person named Elliott, with the following account of the catastrophe:

MILLIKEN'S BEND, Sept. 28.—The steamer R. Campbell, Jr., was set fire by an incendiary just as she was approaching this point. At six o'clock a. m. we were all aroused by the alarm, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that we had barely time to get near the bow of the boat and get planks and staging launched before the heat compelled us to jump overboard. We were cut off from the yawls by the fire, which commenced in the hold well aft, and drove us all forward before it. The passengers and crew were free from the panic which generally characterizes such terrible scenes, and everything was done that the very limited time would permit to save life. Fortunately there were but few women and children aboard.

All the ladies were saved except one invalid, whom it was impossible to rescue. Two beautiful children of Thos. Crosby were lost. I append a list of those lost for the benefit of relations and friends:

Samuel Magruder, (colored) first cook; Wm. Brogard, third cook; a boy, name unknown; Lizzie Marshall, chambermaid; Wm. Bent, texas tender; pantryman, name unknown; Michael O'Brien, Jas. Flaherty, Michael Whelen, Dan ——, deckhands; E. D. [illegible], second clerk; little daughter and son of Mr. [illegible]; Mrs. Sarah Hampton, (refugee), got on at Memphis; [illegible] names unknown; E. T. Curtis, 13th Iowa; Mr. Foster, carpenter, St. Louis; roustabout, name unknown; Lieut. Prevott, 8th Mo.; Roberts, hospital steward, 53d Ohio; H. W. Thorp, 35th Ill.; and — Cunningham, deck passenger.

There can be no doubt but the burning of the boat was the work of an incendiary. I can only write the few particulars I have, as the Gen. Anderson is just starting off.

The officers of the boat deserve great credit for their admirable management even while the boat was burning, and the pilot, A. S. Tanyon, merits the highest commendation and heartfelt gratitude of all who were saved, which I am sure he has, for nobly standing at the wheel until the ropes were burned to his signals. The boat was disposed as favorably for our escape as she possibly could have been. The officers of the steamer Gen. Anderson treated us with the utmost kindness, and did all they could to relieve our wants, and landed us at Milliken's Bend.

The steamer Sunny South passed us by without taking the slightest notice of us, while the burning wreck drifted away, and we stood half naked and shivering on shore. Hardy Wilson, second mate of the boat, swam out after getting to shore, cut the yawl loose, and saved the life of Mrs. Cooley, who was in the water hanging to the wheel of the boat. The boat was about one hundred yards from shore when the passengers and crew had to take to the water to save themselves.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Grant's Cotton Order—Affairs at Little Rock—Kirby Smith Reported to have Gone to Mexico—Explosion of a Caisson.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

Capt. J. R. Freese, lately acting at the post of Cairo, has been assigned duty with Brig. Gen. Champlain, commanding the depot of drafted men at Grand Rapids, Mich. He goes to organize drafted men of that State. He will probably leave for his destination on Monday.

MEMPHIS, 29th, via CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

The order of Gen. Grant in reference to cotton has been published. There is one error in the order as printed. It provides that actual residents well disposed towards the Government may bring cotton to any military post on the Mississippi River, and ship the same to Memphis or New Orleans for sale on their own account, and that all suspected of speculations, or buying cotton below Memphis, shall be sent beyond the lines.

We have advices from Little Rock to Wednesday, the 23th. The place presents a deserted appearance. There are but few citizens, and still fewer ladies.

The commandant of the post is Col. Andrews. The provost-guards occupy the State House.

Union men are joining our army in Arkansas in large numbers. 700, who escaped to the mountains, joined at Dardanelle, 1,500 joined at Fort Smith, and over 300 at Little Rock.

The railroad is in perfect order from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock. It is in charge of Col. Meade, brother of Gen. Meade.

The newspapers have been revived at Little Rock.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has renounced the Confederacy and left for Mexico. It was also reported that Hindman had died in prison in Richmond.

The names of the men wounded by the explosion of the caisson on the levee here are H. Eckermayer, wounded in the breast, probably fatal; Geo. Shoup, wounded in the head and right leg, slightly; Mark Cowits, wounded in left leg, severely. They are at the Union Hospital, receiving every attention.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Sept. 2.—Major B. B. Smith, on his way to Memphis with thirty-three bales of cotton, when nine miles from the city, was surrounded by sixteen guerillas, who took possession of and burned his cotton, and robbed him of $[illegible] in greenbacks, and of his hat, boots and spurs. The teamsters [illegible] by Carter that a criminal connection [illegible] between Wilson and Carter's wife.

The Memphis *Journal* of the 30th ult. says: Yesterday about noon as a caisson of the 1st Mo. Light Artillery—called at Vicksburg the "Flying Dutchman"—was being hauled up the levee, one of the wheels struck against a stone or other impediment and broke down. The concussion caused the bomb shells—of which there were forty in the caisson—to explode, instantly making a tremendous report and blowing the caisson to atoms. Everybody in town thought a boat had burst a boiler, and the excitement for upwards of half an hour was intense. A crowd rushed towards the scene of the terrible accident but were warned to retire as other shells might ignite and another explosion take place—when there was a regular scramble to reach a place of safety. The casualties as far as we have been able to learn were one man mortally wounded, being fearfully mangled, and two others—one of them a soldier, who was on board the steamer Illinois—slightly wounded. The horses attached to the caisson were also badly burned, and a wagon standing by when the explosion took place, was upset, together with the horses attached to it, and pitched into a gully.

FROM MEXICO.

Organization of the Juarez Cabinet—The Mexicans Repulsed at Durango.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mexican dates of the 13th inst. confirm the fact that Doblado has been placed at the head of the Juarez cabinet. He proposes the following plan:

To confine the war to the mountains; to gather all men of independent parties to form a national party to agree to such intervention as proposed in the treaty of London adding also the United States, and disavow all political acts now done in Mexico. Durango has been attacked by 400 Mexican interventionists, who were repulsed.

Gen. Uraga is minister of war, and Nunez of the treasury, under Juarez, in consequence of the American consul at Manzanillo, accepting an exequatur from Jotas, an opponent of Juarez, he has been removed by the American Government, and Minister Corwin is instructed to put another person in his place.

A rumor is prevalent that Minister Corwin has received his passports, but Mexican papers do not allude to such a step.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A New York *Tribune* Washington special says:

Col. Baker and his mounted rangers have been scouting the country south of the Potomac after guerillas. They last night succeeded in capturing Lieut. Augustine, of Mosby's band, and about forty citizens and guerillas, beyond Vienna, who were sent in and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

Yesterday 140 horses were stolen by guerillas. A force has been sent after them.

Recruiting for colored regiments is progressing [illegible] in Maryland. Loyal masters receive certificates for each enlisted slave for $300, payable after the constitution of Maryland shall have been so amended as to permit it.

[illegible] thus far, in round numbers, are $54,000,000. The estimated revenue from this source for [illegible]

The Cabinet was in session for several hours to-day. It is understood that the condition of affairs in the Department of Missouri, was among the principal topics under consideration. It is pretty well settled that there will be a change in the military Commander of that Department, but it has not been decided how far the civil government may be interfered with. There is an evident disposition to give the military command of that department to Gen. B. F. Butler.

Two of the Government detectives arrived here, night before last, from Richmond, where they have been confined under sentence of death, as spies, having escaped from prison and worked their way through the rebel lines. They speak of the most cruel treatment to prisoners, and unprecedented suffering on the part of the poorer classes in the section through which they traveled.

Last night a gang of guerillas surprised the guard at Camp Beckwith, near Langley, three miles from Chain Bridge, and fired into the tents of the men, stampeding the entire camp. Two of them were killed and several wounded. The guerillas escaped without loss, carrying off with them a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

The Fifteenth Army Corps.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Memphis letter of the 23d states: Gen. Sherman is on his way up the river with a large force. His advance embarked here to-day.

Personal.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Maj. Gen. Hartsuff, commanding the 23d Army Corps, is in town on a brief visit.

The 5-20s.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The subscription Agent reports the sale of $654,000 in 5-20s to-day.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Counterfeit fives on the [illegible] of Fall River are in circulation.

CLOSE OF THE STATE FAIR.

MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Government Land Grant for Agricultural and Educational Purposes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, ILL., Oct. 3, 1863.

The State Agricultural Fair closed to-day at 12 o'clock.

The trot for a Society's purse of $300, which was to come off at that hour, for which "Belzpel," owned by Wm. Patrick of Chicago, and "Nabocliah," owned by J. C. Simpson of Iowa, were entered, was withdrawn, owing to the storm, which made the track slippery.

The Fair has been a success in every respect, and will be long remembered with pleasure by the farmers of Illinois. I cannot at present ascertain the precise receipts and expenditures of the Fair, but the former will be about $12,000, while the expenditures will not exceed $9,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of say $3,000.

[From our own Correspondent.]

DECATUR, Oct. 2, 1863.

An informal meeting of the members of the State Agricultural Society, in attendance here upon the State Fair, in pursuance of a call, was held at the Christian Church, in this city, last evening, to take into consideration the recent liberal donations of lands by the general Government to the several States, for the purpose of founding and endowing such Schools of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, as the States may put in operation or designate, for the special education of the young farmer and artisan. The amount of land donated to this State is 480,000 acres, in the ratio of 30,000 acres to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State. This land can be located in any State or Territory where Government lands still remain unsold or unappropriated, and scrip will be issued to the State for the land selected. Hon. George W. Minier, President of the State Horticultural Society presided.

A committee, appointed for that purpose at a recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rockford, through the Chairman of this meeting, made the following

REPORT CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

WHEREAS, The United States Government has made liberal donations of land to the several States for the purpose of endowing such schools of agricultural and mechanical arts as the States may put in operation; and

WHEREAS, The special education of the farmer for his calling is a matter of prime importance everywhere, but especially so to the fertile prairies of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary, in the inception of a new system of education, to proceed with moderation, be it

Resolved, By the farmers of Illinois, assembled in Convention, at this, our annual festival,

Resolved, That believing Agriculture to be a pursuit for the best and most intelligent exercise, a special education in science and many of the arts, we believe our School of Agriculture should not be made an appendage to any existing institution of learning, but should stand on its own foundation.

Resolved, That we are also in favor of our Central School of Agriculture, where persons of suitable age and acquirements may be admitted to yearly courses of lectures; and that all needful, practical experiments and investigations in Agriculture be prosecuted under the direction of the Board of Managers in the Institution, and in such other soils and climates in the State, as may be required for the purpose of testing whatever is new and untried in farming, and furnishing examples of the best approved methods of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Growing and Rural Economy.

Resolved, That the School of Agriculture, and Experimental and Model Farms, should be located, so far as is consistent with the general welfare, at those points where citizens, in consideration of the special advantage of their proximity, will guarantee the most liberal endowments of lands and money.

Resolved, That as some time must elapse before these institutions can be organized and put in operation, we hereby urge upon the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society the desirability of inaugurating short series of Lectures and Discussions, to be held during the coming winter, in which young farmers, and old, may begin that special education which we so much need and desire, and from which we can advance more intelligently in the great work of perfecting the best methods of educating the farmer.

The committee also propose Agricultural Lectures and Discussions, to be held at Springfield during the State Agricultural Society's Executive Board Meetings in January, 1864, four days session, three sessions per day, [illegible]

THURSDAY.—[illegible] cattle. Afternoon—[illegible] Swine, breeds, &c. [illegible]—Illinois agriculture, [illegible]
FRIDAY—Morning—Wool growing. Afternoon—Illinois soil [illegible] implements. Evening—Rural economy [illegible] agement and labor.

Each lecture to be followed by a discussion of the subject in hand and collateral matters. A full report of proceedings to be made and published.

The resolutions reported were discussed at much length by Messrs. Minier, Hill, Wentworth, Prof. Turner, Van Epps, Roots, Overman, Wills, and others. All of the speakers were evidently in favor of establishing an institution of Agricultural learning, which should have no connection whatever with any other educational institution, but be devoted exclusively to that purpose. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Roots offered a resolution that the Executive Board of the State Agricultural and State Horticultural Societies, be requested to make arrangements to carry out the spirit of the resolutions, and it was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned. The above resolutions were presented to the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, on the following (Friday) evening, and after discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have listened to the report of Committee from the State Horticultural Society, and that they fully sympathize with the views expressed by that Society at their last meeting, in regard to the subject of the Congressional endowment offered to our State.

Gen. Singleton, President Van Epps, and Secretary Reynold, were appointed to report resolutions upon the subject of the Agricultural Society.

HIC-HOC.

From Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.—The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived to-day, from Charleston Bar last Wednesday night. Our works on Morris Island were progressing rapidly. The rebel batteries shell our workmen constantly, but few casualties are reported. Gen. Gilmore occasionally shells Sumter and Johnson. One monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of Rebel Pirates and a Rebel Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer Washington, from New Orleans, 26th, has arrived.

New Orleans papers contain nothing relative to army movements.

The steam tug Leviathan was captured at her wharf at South West Pass, by a gang of rebels provided with documents from Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, by which the officers and crew were not entitled to pay, but to subsist on and find their reward in plunder. Lieut. Herrick, in command of the [illegible] after started in pursuit, and joined the gunboat De Soto. They captured the pirates after a few hours' chase.

The reported capture by the rebels of the steamer Calhoun is untrue; but on the contrary, she has destroyed a rebel steamer near [illegible], besides severely punishing a rebel battery at [illegible] Pass.

German Mass Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, under the auspices of the National Club, a German political organization, to welcome Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. C. P. Johnson, Hon. Emil Pretorius, and the other Missourians of the delegation which has recently visited the President to solicit from him relief in regard to grievances alleged to be endured at the hands of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Official Report of the Recent Outrage of the Japanese, and the Means Taken to Punish Them.

The Navy Department has received, under date of Yokohama, Japan, July 23, from Commander Dougall, of the steam sloop-of-war Wyoming, full details of the outrage committed upon the American ship Pembroke while navigating the inland sea, and [illegible] the measures taken to punish the Japanese engaged in the affair. The details do not vary materially from the accounts previously received.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP WYOMING,
YOKOHAMA, July 23, 1863.

SIR—On the evening of the 10th news was received, through a Japanese source, that an American steamer had been fired on by a bark and brig of war, belonging to the Prince of Nagato, at the western outlet of the inland sea, and that she had disappeared and was supposed to be sunk. A mail from Shanghai the same evening brought [illegible] information that the American steamer Pembroke, on her passage from this place to Shanghai through the inland sea, had been fired on by the above vessels, and had made her escape through the Bungo Passage. On the 16th we left this place for the scene of the outrage, and arrived off the inner entrance of the western outlet of the inland sea on the morning of the 16th. On the tide proving favorable, we proceeded in the straits and discovered a steamer, brig and bark of war, at anchor off the town of Simonoseki, with the Japanese colors at the peak, and the flag of the Prince at the fore. We stood for the vessels, and on approaching were fired on as we got in range, by six batteries, in different positions, mounting from two to four guns each.

Passing between the brig and bark on the starboard side and the steamer on the port, we received and returned their fire at pistol shot range. Rounding the bow of the steamer and getting into position, we maintained the action for about one hour. During the action the steamer got under way, but two well directed shells exploded her boilers. The brig appeared to be settling by the stern and no doubt sunk.

The amount of damage done the bark must have been serious. Great destruction was also made on shore. The straits opposite the city, all about three quarters of a mile wide, with strong currents, which made it very difficult to maneuver the ship properly, as I had no charts and my pilots were completely paralyzed, and I was apprehensive of getting on shore. In fact I did not touch once, and was induced to draw out of action. The fire from the shore battery was extremely brisk, and continued so long as we were in range. We were hit eleven times, and with considerable damage to the smokestack and the rigging aloft, which was attributed to our passing within the range. They were prepared for us.

Com. Dougall farther says: "The Prince of Nagato, it appears, has commenced this war on his own account, as he is one of the most powerful and influential of the Princes of the Empire and bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted and in store for him will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not be soon forgotten."

The Battle of Gettysburg and the Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Diary of an English Officer Present with the Confederate Army.

This is the title of an article that appears in the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and is in many respects interesting to the American reader. The British officer says the Confederate troops were not very good marchers, but moved without straggling, and were under strict discipline. The brigades he states, were about 2,800 strong. There were four brigades to a division, three divisions to a corps, and three corps in the army. This would make the infantry strength of Lee's army about 100,000 men. The brigades he mentions were those of McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps. But as we know that this corps was the strongest in the army, we may conclude that McLaws' brigades were above the average. It would be difficult to make a calculation, based upon the figures given by the British officer, giving Lee less than 90,000 infantry. The rebel cavalry is not spoken of in high terms. It was good for scouting, but worth little in a fight. The artillery was very miscellaneous. The army was weak in horses, which were poor and ill-fed. The officer gives a pitiable account of his sore backed and broken down nag, and tells of the necessity he was under of turning him over to Gen. Lee's staff, whose horses were used up. He gives some account of Gen. Longstreet and his corps, who are just now particularly interesting to us, having been transferred to the West and flung into battle at Chickamauga against Rosecrans. We quote from the narrative in *Blackwood's*:

"Gen. Longstreet is an Alabamian—a thick set man, forty-three years of age. He is never very far from Gen. Lee, who relies very much upon his judgment. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as 'the best fighter in the whole army.'"

Longstreet said it would be fair to apply the torch in Pennsylvania, "yet that doing so would demoralize the army and ruin its now excellent discipline. Private property is therefore to be rigidly protected."

Hood's division of Longstreet's corps (badly cut up in the battle of Chickamauga) is thus described:

"This division, well-known for its fighting qualities, is composed of Texans, Alabamians and Arkansians, and they are certainly a queer lot to look at. They carry less than any other troops; many of them have only got an old piece of carpet or rug as baggage; many have discarded their shoes in the mud; all are ragged and dirty, but full of good humor and confidence in themselves, and in their General, Hood. [illegible] of being a wild set altogether. [illegible] introduced to General Hood this [illegible] tall, thin, wiry looking man, with light colored beard."

"General Lee," the British officer says, "is almost, without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw." Lee is accounted one of [illegible] officers in the [illegible], described as never carrying arms, [illegible] troops living [illegible] looking smart and clean, even "during the three day's fighting at Gettysburg, and in the retreat afterward, when every one else looked, or was, extremely dirty."

The relations between him and Longstreet are quite touching—they are almost always together. Longstreet's corps complains of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell."

They have latterly got more detached service than is perhaps quite agreeable to them.

Gen. Hill told the writer that in the first battle near Gettysburg:

"The Yankees had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed out a railway cutting, in which they had made a good stand; also a field, in the center of which he had seen a man plant the regimental colors, round which the regiment had fought for some time, with much obstinacy; and when, at last, it was obliged to retreat, the colorbearer retreated last of all, turning round every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing rebels. Gen. Hill said he felt quite sorry, when he saw this gallant Yankee meet his doom."

In the first day's contest the rebels had about 20,000 men in the field. In the second day's fight, (2d July,) Gen. Lee is described as sitting most of the time "quite alone on the stump of a tree. What I especially remarked was, that during the whole time the firing continued, he only sent one message and only received one report."

Of the preparations made for the third and decisive day's contest, the writer says:

"Pickett's division, which had just come up, was to bear the brunt in Longstreet's attack, together with Hill's and Pettigrew's in Hill's corps. Pickett's division was a weak one (under 5,000) owing to the absence of two brigades."

After the battle had opened the writer proceeded to join Longstreet:

"And although astonished to meet such vast numbers of wounded, I had not seen enough to give me any real idea of the extent of the mischief. When I got close up to Gen. Longstreet, I saw one of his regiments advancing through the woods in good order; so, thinking I was just in time to see the attack, I remarked to the General that 'I wouldn't have missed this for anything.' Longstreet was seated at the top of a snake fence, and looking perfectly calm and unperturbed. He replied, laughing: 'The Devil you wouldn't! [illegible] it very much. We've attacked [illegible]

Look there!' [These words are italicised in *Blackwood*.—Eds. Com.] For the first time I then had a view of the open space between the two positions and saw it covered with Confederates, slowly and sulkily returning toward us, under a heavy fire of artillery. But the fire where we were was not so bad as further to the rear; for although the air seemed alive with shell, yet the greater number burst behind us.

"The General was making the best arrangements in his power to resist the threatened advance, by advancing some artillery, rallying the stragglers, &c. I remember seeing a General (Pettigrew, I think it was,) come up to him and report that 'he was unable to bring his men up again.' Longstreet turned upon him and replied, with some sarcasm, '*Very well; never mind, then, General; just let them remain where they are; the enemy's going to advance and will spare you the trouble.*'

He asked for something to drink; I gave him some rum out of my silver flask, which I begged he would keep in remembrance of the occasion; he smiled, and, to my great satisfaction, accepted the memorial. He then went off to give some orders to McLaws' division.

"Soon afterward I joined General Lee, who had, in the meantime, come to the front, on becoming aware of the disaster. If Longstreet's conduct was admirable, that of General Lee was perfectly sublime. He was engaged in rallying and in encouraging the broken troops, and was riding about a little in front of the wood, quite alone—the whole of his staff being engaged in a similar manner further to the rear. His face, which is always placid and cheerful, did not show signs of the slightest disappointment or annoyance; and he was addressing to every soldier he met a few words of encouragement, such as, 'All this will come right in the end; we'll talk it over afterward, but in the meantime, all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now, &c.' He spoke to all the wounded men that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted 'to bind up their hurts and take up a musket in this emergency.' Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him.

He said to me, "This has been a sad day for us, Colonel—a sad day; but we can't expect always to gain victories." He was also kind enough to advise me to get into some more sheltered position.

Notwithstanding the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen him, Gen. Lee seemed to observe everything, however trivial. When a mounted officer began licking his horse for shying at the bursting of a shell, he called out, "Don't whip him, Captain; don't whip him. I've got just such another foolish horse myself, and whipping does no good."

I happened to see a man lying flat on his face, in a small ditch, and I remarked that I didn't think he seemed dead. This drew General Lee's attention to the man, who commenced groaning dismally. Finding appeals to his patriotism of no avail, General Lee had him ignominiously set on his legs by some neighboring gunners.

I saw General Wilcox (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General Lee immediately shook hands with him and said, cheerfully: "Never mind, General; all this has been my fault; it is I that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can."

It is difficult to exaggerate the critical state of affairs as they appeared about this time. If the enemy or their General had shown any enterprise, there is no saying what might have happened. Gen. Lee and his officers were evidently fully impressed with a sense of the situation; yet there was much less noise, fuss or confusion of orders than at any ordinary field day; the men, as they were rallied in the wood, were brought up in detachments and lay down quietly in the positions assigned them.

At 10 o'clock a. m. July 4th, the decision to commence a retreat that evening was made known to the higher officers. The writer says this step was made imperative by the want of ammunition. In another place he says there was enough left for one day's fighting.

"Gen. Longstreet talked to me for a long time about the battle. He said the mistake they had made was in not concentrating the army more, and making the attack with 30,000 men instead of 15,000. The advance had been in three lines, and the troops of Hill's corps who gave way, were young soldiers who had never been under fire before."

The writer, in his journal, on the 3d, blamed Meade for not attacking. But on the 4th he says: "I think, after all, that General Meade was right not to advance—his men would never have stood the tremendous fire of artillery they would have been exposed to." Longstreet thought Meade would have attacked if the guns had been withdrawn and observed: "Had they done so at that particular moment, immediately after the repulse, it would have been awkward. But in that case he had given orders for the advance of Hood's division and McLaw's on the right." There is abundant evidence in this narrative of the bad condition of the rebel army after the battle. The writer left the rebels on the north bank of the Potomac, and made his way through the lines of the two armies, arriving in New York in time to see the anti-draft riot.

How Sal "Disgraced the Family."

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone log hut on the prairie near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house. It was a wretched affair, an empty packing box for the table, while two or three chairs and disagreeable stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of ware and a broken shelf article or two. The woman was crying in one corner, and the man with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, on a stool, with his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," he said, "you seem to be in awful trouble here. What's up?"

"Ah, we are most crazed, neighbor," said the woman; "and we ain't got no patience to see folks now."

"That's all right," said the stranger, not much taken aback by the polite rebuff; "but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Well, we've lost our gal; our Sal's gone off and left us," said the old man in tones of deep despair.

"Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, neighbor, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, stranger, and—not as I should say as is her mother—but thar warn't a prettier gal in all the West than our Sal. She's gone and brought ruin on her own head now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone off with?" inquired the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he has but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner and earns a good living. Then, look what a life she has deserted; she was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country," said the father.

"Yes, who knows what [illegible] living."

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HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR GRATES,
FRUIT CAN TOPS AND BOTTOMS,
STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE.
E. ASHLY MEARS, 236 and 238 Lake St.

REMOVAL.
DR. R. LUDLAM
Has removed his residence to the Sherman House.

AIR HEATING FURNACES
(RESCHER'S PATENT.)
AT BEECHER & PARKER'S,
36 MADISON STREET.

TRISSLER'S FIRE PROOF STOVE POLISH

I AM NOW RECEIVING IN
basement of Store 30 Randolph street, from
NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE MAKERS,
[illegible]
J. S. PAINE.

KID GLOVES CLEANED IN
[illegible]
195 South Clark Street.
[illegible]

EXCELSIOR VARNISH WORKS.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible]
COPAL VARNISHES.
[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
At Prices that cannot be undersold.
J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph-St.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts and Drawers,
HOSIERY, BUCK, WOOL AND KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GRAND MILITARY BALL
OF THE
GERMAN MILITIA REGIMENT,
On Monday Evening, Oct. 12th, 1863,
AT BRYAN HALL.
[illegible]

[illegible]
A PREPARATORY CLASS
[illegible]

GOLD MEDAL PIANO FORTES
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PIANO FORTES,
By the best manufacturers in the United States.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S
PATENT MELODEONS.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]
LARGE STOCK.
KING, KELLOGG & CO.
[illegible]
27 Lake Street.

Incontrovertible Testimony.
CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1863.
[illegible]
DR. JAMES LEWIS
[illegible]
OFFICE 96 RANDOLPH STREET.

TRISSLER'S FIRE PROOF STOVE POLISH

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS,
Carbon and Kerosene Oil,
177 LAKE STREET.

GEO. G. POPE,
Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer,
102 CLARK STREET,
Wrought Iron Pipe
AND FITTINGS FOR [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

For want of something else to scold at, the Copperheads continue their clatter against the recent suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. A little examination of the facts would tend to moderate their frenzy very much. They would discover that their ravings about Bastiles and *lettres de cachet*, and the impending destruction of personal liberty are sheer humbug, as the following statements will show:

First. The President suspended the writ of habeas corpus in pursuance of an Act of Congress, which expressly authorizes him to do just what he has done.

Second. While the Act authorizes the suspension of the writ, it also provides the means by which any person arrested, except those connected with the military, are granted and secured a judicial examination into the causes of their detention. They are put within the complete jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

Third. The Act expressly provides that the Secretaries of War and of State shall furnish to the United States Judges lists of the names of all persons held as political prisoners. The cases of such persons shall thereupon go before the Grand Jury, and if no indictment be found against them the Court is directed to discharge them upon administering an oath of allegiance, or upon examination a bond may may be required for good behaviour. If the Secretaries fail or refuse to furnish the list of names of those held in duress, any citizen can, by petition, bring the case of any arrested person before the Court and procure his discharge.

Fourth. The intention of the Act authorizing the suspension of the writ is to remove the cases of soldiers, spies, deserters, prisoners, and other persons held for strictly military offenses from the action of the Courts. To that extent the suspension is a military necessity, to prevent secesh sympathizers from depleting the army and turning rebel prisoners loose upon the community. Before the President, in pursuance of the Act, suspended the writ, the Copperheads were getting out writs of *habeas corpus* from State Courts and were discharging soldiers, deserters, and spies on all conceivable pretexts. Had not the President interfered, Copperhead Judges and Seymour demagogues would have broken up Gen. Meade's army, and filled the Eastern States with sedition, riots and murders. The same disloyal scenes would next have been transferred to the West, producing desertion, bloodshed and collision between the mob and the military.

The President would not have proclaimed the suspension of the *habeas corpus* but for the disloyal interference of State Court Judges in New York and Pennsylvania. It was the Copperhead attempt to nullify the enrollment act and defeat the draft by screening desertion that produced the suspension of the writ, and the same disloyal spirit that labored to nullify the draft willfully misrepresents the true intent and extent of the proclamation. In other words, a man who will deliberately promote desertion from the Union army will also deliberately lie about the effect and operation of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. And the only class of people who are denouncing the President for what he has done, and crying out that "personal liberty is in danger," are those who encourage desertion from the army, discourage enlistments, oppose the draft, sympathize with the rebels and howl for a disunion peace.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

The recent reverse to the Army of the Cumberland should discourage no loyal [illegible]. The attack of the rebels failed in its military and political [illegible]. There is nothing of discouraging in it, however much [illegible] press may endeavor [illegible] the public mind that we have [illegible] have obtained defeat, and thereby [illegible] *Whig* suppresses [illegible] of what remains to be done and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to complete the work. Says the *Whig*: "The victory that does not disperse or capture Rosecrans' whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain. Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee otherwise the battle had as well not been fought." This is the testimony of a prominent rebel organ, published at the rebel capital, and undoubtedly representing the views and feelings of Davis and Stephens.

The exact status of the Army of the Cumberland shows very clearly that the proposed plans of the rebels have not been executed, and also that they cannot be executed, and that the rebel campaign in Northern Georgia is a failure, and the evacuation of Chattanooga, instead of being a trap for our army, will very likely catch the inventors. After the battle of Sunday our army fell back to a stronger position. The enemy's loss was much more severe than our own, and the destruction of general officers frightful. Compared with first accounts of reporters writing for Copperhead papers, our loss of material was small, and the whole army, on Monday, instead of being defeated, presented an unbroken front to the foe. The divisions which had been broken on Sunday, were reformed easily and placed on the flanks, while Thomas with his lion-hearted troops took the centre. There were to be no more breakages there at least. On Monday a portion of the foe which had suffered least, made another attack, and were repulsed and driven two miles. At night the entrenchments were strengthened, new lines of works were raised, and on Tuesday morning they bristled with thousands of bayonets. The black muzzles of hundreds of cannon frowned from the parapets, welcoming the foe to hospitable graves. Aware that their victory was without profit unless they held Chattanooga, they made a desperate effort in that direction, and were again repulsed with considerable loss, while our troops escaped unharmed. That night the camp fires of the two armies were but a short space apart, but since that time the rebels have not ventured another attack, contenting themselves with skirmishing and shelling our works at long range. Rosecrans is now safe from any fear of attack in front. The reinforcements from the army of the Potomac, comprising two corps of old veterans, under Hooker and Howard and the troops from Hurlbut's command, who have never known a defeat, approaching from the westward, must already be within an available working distance, and will counteract any attempt of the rebels to get in the rear of Rosecrans. We consider him as safe as if his troops were in the State of Illinois. But the rebels will not withdraw. They must fight. They have concentrated in front of Chattanooga all their available forces, and cannot withdraw without throwing into our hands not only the country which sustains their army and furnishes them the material of war, but a country into which has been poured all the wealth of the South. Of the results of that fight we have no fear.

The resume will show that the rebels have signally failed in the objects of their campaign, and that there is nothing short of the interposition of Divine Providence which can give them any further hope of holding Alabama, Georgia and East Tennessee. Each new day increases the certainty of victory. Their military plan of recovering East Tennessee has been frustrated altogether. They brought to its execution the flower of their troops and the ablest of their generals. The political programme, which was to play into the hands of Ohio Copperheads and Northern traitors by a reverse to our arms, thereby securing, as they thought and announced, the election of Vallandigham, a week from Tuesday, has also wretchedly failed. The Union army of Rosecrans will be victorious in the field, and the Union men of Ohio will be victorious at the ballot box. There is no occasion for discouragement. The skies look bright and the defeat of Bragg and Vallandigham will bring to us glorious victory and honorable peace.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* divides those who oppose the radical Unionists of Missouri into two classes, first, conservative rebels; second, rebel conservatives. The first class are those who have served under Price, Quantrel or some other rebel, and since then sneaked back home. The other class are those who would like to fight for Jeff Davis, but are too cowardly. The patronage and favor of the Federal Government are showered upon the second of these classes through the malign influence of two members of the Cabinet.

Open Treason in Iowa.

A secession flag was captured by the convalescent soldiers, at a Copperhead meeting, at Dodgeville, Iowa, about a week ago. The flag was owned by Edward Jones and Colin Wright, of Washington township, Des Moines county. The Copperhead company was afraid to go into Dodgeville with their colors up, so they stopped a little out of town and hid it. The Copperheads of Iowa are coming out under their true colors. How does Gen. Tuttle like a meeting held for him under the auspices of a secession flag? Is he consistent in his devotion to the Union?

More Evidence of Vallandigham's Treason.

In a speech at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 28th, Gen. S. F. Cary mentioned a fact that voters should remember, to wit: Vallandigham introduced into the House a resolution declaring vacant the seats of Blair of Mo., and Curtis of Iowa, because they had gone into the Union Army, while he voted against a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Clark, who had gone into the rebel army. In what act, since the rebellion broke out, has not Vallandigham proved himself to be a traitor?

POLITELY BOWED OUT.—Prince Gortschakoff has made a cruelly civil reply to the latest "notes" of the great powers. He expresses the regret of the Russian Government that the expectations built upon the diplomatic discussions have not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion have not been removed. It is politely intimated, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions is "superfluous," and that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts. In short, with a suasive manner and a courteous wave of the Prince's hat, the meddling sovereigns are bowed out.

SLAVES DECLARED FREE IN CUBA.—Many rebels, in order to secure the value of their slave property, have quietly sent their chattles to Cuba; but this *dernier resort* has failed them; as, through the instrumentality of Mr. Savage, our able consul, many of these slaves have been set free. It is a law of Spain that any slave brought from the continent or adjoining isles becomes free the moment he touches the soil of Cuba. It is the same in the case of a slave being taken from Cuba to Spain, notwithstanding the colonial relations.

ELEVENTH INDIANA STATE FAIR.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1, 1863.

The fair drew a large crowd yesterday. The people came in on cars, in wagons, and on foot, and presented that busy, pleasant sight which every one likes to see, when industry and ingenuity are the attractions, and appreciation the reward. It is a great treat to see a big crowd. The varied expression of their faces, their multiform dresses, their different peculiarities, furnish to the close observer much of fun and interest.

Some twenty thousand folks were in the Fair ground yesterday. The machinery was in operation. A busy hum of clanking engines and murmuring voices filled the air. The entries amount, so far, to three thousand. Four thousand dollars were taken at the gate. The Eagle Works Company, of Chicago, have a sugar cane mill grinding sorghum, and [illegible] Evaporator making syrup. The [illegible] decided improvement, being [illegible]. The sawyers, [illegible] jerk, will be glad to use this saw.

[illegible] Day, of Mansfield, Ohio, has one of his Cook evaporators making molasses. If one may judge from the excellent syrup it produces, it is a good evaporator.

A self-raking reaper and mower is shown by Worden & Child, of Springfield, Ohio. It is built to avoid side pressure on the team, and also secures ease in turning, backing, &c. It cuts a swarth of about five feet.

The Universal Clothes Wringer is shown by D. H. Keyes, of Chicago. He claims it to be the best. As we have have had no experience in wringing clothes, we don't know about it.

One dozen catawba wine, from grapes grown in their own vineyard, is shown by Philip Weiss & Co., of Dearborn county, Indiana.

A castle of shells, magnificent in its proportions and beauty, built by Mrs. Money, Columbus, Indiana, graces Art Hall.

Superior specimens of cutlery are shown by Henry Hunter, Richmond, Indiana. His is the only manufacturing house of knives and forks west of the Alleghanies. He has labored for twelve years to establish this business, and deserves credit.

Gloves—every variety—shown by E. Leonard, of Chicago, Illinois. It is well represented in the Fair.

Telegraph to Cedar Falls.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

President Stimson, of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, returned from New York on Tuesday last, after having made arrangements by which the railroad is to be immediately extended to Iowa Falls, and yesterday the contract for grading it and laying the ties for the iron was awarded to Messrs. Magill and Denton, of Manchester. The work is to be commenced on Monday, the 5th inst., and the first twenty-three miles of the contract to be finished by Dec. 15th, and the entire distance to Iowa Falls, forty-three miles, to be ready for the iron on the 1st day of May, 1864.

Mr. Stimson has also made a contract with the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, by which they are to erect a telegraph line to Cedar Falls, and have it in working order by the 15th of November next.

This will be grand news for the people out West. Beyond Cedar Falls, the farmers and merchants have been hoping for this consummation until their hearts are sick with mere hoping, and despair has well nigh taken its place. For their sake, as well as for the sake of our city and the interests of Northern Iowa, we are glad that Mr. Stimson has, by his energetic management, secured the extension of the road.

The citizens of the towns along the line of the road, especially of Independence, Manchester, Waterloo and Cedar Falls, have felt the need of telegraphic communication with Dubuque for years. Their want will speedily be satisfied, and they will be placed within lightning reach of the rest of the world.

Messrs. Magill & Denton have built all the road, with the exception of twenty miles, to Cedar Falls. Their energy is sufficient guarantee that the work on the extension will be done speedily and well.

The New Fashion in England—Women as Smokers.

The custom of smoking by women has lately been introduced in England, and, according to the *Court Journal*, is likely to "become very prevalent." That authority says: "Fashion holds such a tyrannic sway over society that we need never be surprised at seeing the most astounding changes of manners, customs and dress brought about through its magic influence. High waists, short waists, no waists at all, chimney-pot bonnets, flat bonnets, powdered hair, dishevelled hair, rouge, patches, enamel, hoops, farthingales, crinoline, high heeled boots, sandals, high dresses, *decolletee* dresses have all had their day; we have lived to see the time when duellists and four bottle men no longer exist, and when every man, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, indulges in the German and Dutch luxuries of the short pipe and mild Havana. But a more startling change is likely to come over the spirit of our dream; ladies belonging to *la creme de la creme* of society have introduced cigarettes. We could mention the names of many of England's aristocratic daughters who openly indulge in mild Latakia. A clever contemporary has alluded to 'fast matrons;' let us hope that unmarried ladies will be slow to follow the example of those who would introduce the noxious weed into female society. If Belgrave ladies seal their lips against pleasant contact by such a custom, let the outer circles hold aloof, and believe not that there is aught celestial and god-like in entering such unfragrant clouds."

—A young lady from Boston—Miss Stedman—has created quite a furore here in private circles by her singing. She has really marked ability that seems to be a gift. Few prima donnas can equal her vocalization. All who have had the privilege to hear her are in raptures with her performances. She is young, only fourteen, very pretty and very modest, and is connected with wealthy circles. So says "Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal*.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE ENEMY CHECKED ON MONDAY.

AN ATTACK UPON CHATTANOOGA FOILED.

Operations on the 24th and 25th.

THE REBEL GENERAL ADAMS A PRISONER.

OUR LOSS ABOUT 13,000.

CASUALTIES IN THE 104TH, 100TH, 2?TH AND 19TH ILLINOIS, 9TH INDIANA, AND 1ST WISCONSIN.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1863.

At daylight on the morning of Monday, Sept. 21st, our entire army was in position to receive the enemy. Those of the troops who had broken on Sunday had been rallied and brought once more to the work. The lines were formed upon the ground where General Thomas had made his gallant stand on Sunday and where his corps almost unassisted had checked the furious advance of an almost victorious enemy. All night long our troops had been hard at work throwing up intrenchments and otherwise strengthening their position. Gen. McCook's corps which had been terribly scattered on the day before had been rallied and brought into position on the right. Gen. Crittenden's troops were upon the left and also in good order, while Thomas' corps of invincibles occupied the centre.

THE ENEMY'S ATTACK.

During the early part of the day, the enemy who occupied the ground in front made no demonstrations beyond an occasional dash upon our pickets. But at 3 o'clock P. M. they brought their batteries to bear upon our lines, and after a heavy cannonading of nearly two hours, moved in a solid body upon our troops, attempting to drive them from the ground. But they were steadily met, and after sharp work of an hour were repulsed with considerable loss, our heavy fire having told fearfully upon them. Our troops were then advanced, and charging upon the enemy drove them back nearly two miles, regaining possession of a good portion of the field on which Sunday's battle was fought, and enabling our well organized corps of ambulances to pick up and carry off many of the wounded of that days fight. At night the enemy making no further movements, our forces were withdrawn to the position occupied by them in the morning, having succeeded in pushing the enemy entirely from the hills into the Chickamauga valley beyond.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

On the night of the 21st, information was received here which led to the belief that the enemy was being heavily reinforced by troops from their eastern armies, and as it was not deemed advisable to risk another engagement upon the ground which our troops then occupied, an order was issued by the General commanding, to have the position of the entire army somewhat changed, which order was obeyed without molestation during the night, the troops being withdrawn to the works, recently thrown up by the rebels in and around Chattanooga. This movement was made in good order and without noise or confusion. The enemy did not seem to have discovered what was going on, until daylight the next morning, by which time our forces were strongly fortified within the lines established during the night, having not only occupied the works already thrown up, but as if by magic, long lines of breastworks had suddenly appeared, behind which gleamed thousands and tens of thousands of bayonets while from above looked forth the blackened muzzles of hundreds of pieces of artillery.

THE REBELS ATTACK CHATTANOOGA.

The enemy must have discovered our movement soon after daylight on the morning of Tuesday, the 22d, and by 8 a. m. our rear guard reported them advancing rapidly over the mountains in great force. It was not long after until they appeared in sight of our troops, when they moved forward with a yell. It was soon evident from their manœuvres that they did not thoroughly understand the nature of the change in the disposition of our forces, but thought it a retreat across the Tennessee River, and intended by falling heavily upon our rear to throw our army into confusion, and thus have them entirely at a disadvantage. But in this they were much mistaken, as they soon learned to their cost. No sooner had they come within range than our artillery opened upon them, throwing amongst them a perfect shower of shot and shell, which almost instantly checked their advance. For some time they stood as if irresolute what course to pursue, their officers galloping around and amongst them like hounds at fault. But they finally turned and moved away, halting and stacking arms until out of range of our guns, yet within the sight of our own forces. Then for them a heavy fire from [illegible] damage was done them [illegible] the rebels they is not known, though it is [illegible] of their batteries [illegible] to be considerable. But their works, through being long, and our own troops well sheltered, their fire had but little effect upon our lines, doing no damage whatever beyond the wounding slightly of two of our men who foolishly exposed themselves. Soon after dark the cannonading ceased, and both armies retired to rest so near each other their camp fires were plainly to be seen from our lines. It was confidently expected that the morrow would bring with it a most terrible conflict, and all night heavy details were hard at work in still further strengthening our lines of intrenchments. By daylight their labors were finished, and our army quietly lay awaiting an attack, themselves well sheltered from the enemy's missiles.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S CAVALRY.

On Tuesday morning, Gen. R. B. Mitchell, who at present commands the entire cavalry force of the department, was ordered to move from his position in McLamore's Cove, where he was then lying, guarding the gaps and passes over Pigeon Mountains, and rejoin the main body of the army at this point. Early in the day he moved his command in this direction, passing down Lookout Valley. The movement was begun not a moment too soon, as the rebels, having possession of the ground in his rear, had sent one brigade of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery to cut him off. He found this force posted directly across his road in the valley, and as there was no means of getting to Chattanooga except by that road, he determined to cut his way through them. At 9 a. m., he drove in their pickets, and in a few minutes was hotly engaged with the main body. At one time, it seemed impossible for him to make his way forward, but finally, by a desperate charge, himself and staff leading, he succeeded in breaking their lines, and driving them. He followed some two miles, punishing them severely, and then turned in this direction, arriving here in safety at 4 p.m. In the fight, he lost twenty-three men killed, and about forty wounded, besides having quite a number of horses disabled; but he succeeded in capturing thirty prisoners, and a large number of horses.

REBEL GENERAL ADAMS A PRISONER.

Brigadier General Adams, of the rebel army, was wounded on Sunday, and is now a prisoner in our hands. His wounds are in the left arm and side, and extremely painful. Gen. Adams was made a Brigadier in the rebel army at an early period of the war, and has since served in different departments of the Southwest. He was last in Gen. Johnson's army, on the Mississippi. During the late fight here, he commanded a division, and, on Sunday, was ordered to turn our left. It was here that he received his wound, and was made a prisoner. He says the fire from our ranks was perfectly awful; much heavier, he thinks, than at either Perryville or Stone River. Other rebel prisoners brought in say that their loss was much heavier than our own. This was probably owing in a great measure to the manner in which their army was managed; they sometimes moving up in solid masses, six, and even eight lines deep, and our artillery mowing them down by hundreds.

On Wednesday morning the 23d, the enemy were still in plain sight at a distance of about one and a half miles. They were moving around in all directions, as though preparing for a general attack. Their trains could be seen moving amongst them as though distributing rations or ammunition to the different troops during the entire day. Nothing was done by them in the way of fighting. Our guns however were brought to bear upon them, and an occasional shell sent in that direction, but they made no reply. At the usual time in the evening, our army retired to the trenches to sleep, and except an occasional shot from the pickets, they were entirely unmolested.

Thursday morning matters in front remained much as they were the day before, except that the enemy had advanced their left a short distance and formed in line of battle in the woods on our front. Our troops waited patiently all the morning expecting an attack, but soon after noon the rebels not moving up, it was determined to send out a force to make a reconnoissance, accordingly three brigades were sent forward. They soon ran into the enemy, in heavy force, in the edge of a patch of timber, two miles from our lines. They drove the enemy's pickets in, when, finding the force opposed to them too strong, they withdrew to the works, after which our artillery shelled the woods for nearly an hour, driving the enemy from it. At dark the firing ceased, and all was quiet until about 10 o'clock p. m., when the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, driving them in, but they were immediately reinforced and again sent forward, and in turn drove the rebels for nearly two hours, the firing was hot and heavy, and quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides, but at midnight all was once more quiet, as it now remains.

OUR LOSS DURING THE BATTLE.

Our exact loss during the past five days is not known, but it cannot be far from 13,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our loss in artillery on the first and second days was very heavy, but many of the pieces have been recaptured, and at the present time the enemy have very few of our guns.

There can be no doubt now as to the ability of this army to hold Chattanooga without assistance from any quarter. In fact the army of the Cumberland may be considered all right.

[From Another Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1863.

Defeated, but not disgraced; driven back, but not dishonored; repulsed, but neither routed nor overcome. Chicago never had better or more valid reasons for being proud of its "Fighting Eighty-Eighth," than now under this reverse, and not even did the thoughtful genius and stubborn valor of Rosecrans deserve more generous recognition at the hands of his countrymen, than now when (as perhaps some will say) the lustre of his fame seems dimmed. How it came about that, whilst Bragg was being reinforced from the east and from the west with the very flower of the Confederate armies, Rosecrans was allowed to remain unaided and unhelped, is more than I know. I only know that it ought not to have been. There is no General in the service who, with adequate or even with approximate means, will more certainly or more successfully accomplish proportionate ends; but although the history of his connection with the war is almost one unbroken series of splendid successes, yet even he cannot achieve impossibilities, and most assuredly it was an impossibility for the Army of the Cumberland to overcome the tremendous force to be gathered against it from Mississippi and Virginia, and indeed the whole range of the Confederate States. All that supreme endeavor could effect, was done; and to my mind it is another most weighty proof alike of the transcendent ability of our commander and of the heroic qualities of his troops, that instead of being routed and annihilated and destroyed from off the face of the earth, we not only retain our organization intact, but present to the enemy so bold and defiant a front that as yet he appears afraid to attack us in our new and strong position.

THE 88TH IN THE BATTLE.

From your own, and from their associate reporters—those whose profession is to collect the *disjecta membra* of a great battle, and gather all its scattered parts into a single unity of meaning—you will learn the various plans and plots, maneuvres and strategic movements, which entered into its composition. About these I—whose duties in a fight are limited to personal courage, and to the killing of as many of the enemy as I can—am almost entirely ignorant; but I am by no means ignorant of the fact that, although in the one the 88th had to give way before the overwhelming odds against which it contended, it nevertheless covered itself with glory as with a garment. Taken into the fight not simply on the "double quick," but at a rapid run, panting and out of breath, flanked right and left before even we had passed from order of column into order of battle; subjected to an inconceivably murderous, direct and oblique fire, even in the execution of the maneuvre necessary to bring us into position, our noble regiment pressed onward and forward, further and deeper into the midst of the blazing carnage and bloody havoc, till the conflict became almost hand to hand. Then borne back by another wave of adversaries, freshly hurled upon it; then rallying, with desperate and almost superhuman effort; again recoiling before the awful vollies of yet other and newer foes; hacked and hewn, rent and torn, drenched with the bloody sweat of mortal struggling, we are not ashamed to admit that at the last we had to retreat. What acts of sublime heroism were that day performed by men of low esteem, whom no poetry will celebrate, and of whom renown will be mute few can ever know; but I witnessed enough, and more than enough, to make me—even in the midst of slaughter and death—thank God that he had let me live to behold how grand and noble this humanity of ours is capable of becoming.

THE HEROES OF THE 88TH.

Were I to particularize all who distinguished themselves, I should have to send you almost the entire roster of the regiment; but I must not omit mention of the gallantry of Lieut. Col. Chadbourne, who, although suffering from the pain of a severe contusion of the thigh, still retained command of the regiment; nor of Major Chandler, urbane and pleasant, yet brave as a lion, who, amid all the flame-sheeted thunder and fiery hail and burning sleet of death, flung out his voice cheerily, saying, "Come on boys; I won't ask you to go where I am afraid to lead;" nor of Adjutant G. G. Miller, quiet, self centered, yet filled to overflowing with daring and with courage; neither of Capt. Smith, senior line officer, who, acting for the time as a field officer, was in all places where the battle raged fiercest along the line; nor of Capt. John A. Boss, who his company being on picket at the time of the enemy's attack, not only extricated his men with consummate skill, but fought his way back, step by step, that his regiment might have the more time for preparation. Nor will those whose names I have omitted censure me. It is impossible to enumerate them all; and I am cognizant of but two or three instances in which either officers or men could have been more valorous and devoted.

DEATH OF GEN. LYTLE.

The commander of our brigade, Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, was killed at the head of our regiment while it was pressing the enemy back. In a recent letter to the TRIBUNE I made some brief allusion to him; but I did not like to write half that my heart prompted, lest the fine delicacy of his high manhood should be pained with overmuch praise. [illegible] now that he is gone where neither secular friendship nor laudation can avail, [illegible] arising from the fact that in all the [illegible] departments of literature in which he [illegible] was a skilled master, I was an humble disciple; but however that may be, there have been few things in my life which I prized more than his friendship; and I can well apply to him the magnificently tender and just epithalamium of Tennyson to the memory of young Hallam:

> "And still he kept without abuse
> The grand old name of gentleman;
> Defiled by every charlatan,
> And soiled with all ignoble use."

An official classified list of our killed, wounded, and missing has already been forwarded to the TRIBUNE, so that those of your readers who, in losing sons, husbands, brothers, have gained angelic friends, are already aware of their loss and gain. I offer them no sympathy, no condolence, they are too highly leagued for that. O, hearts that sorrow and that mourn! be of good cheer, for though you weep, and though we all die, still, at the last, the infinite good and divine comfort shall appear, and this great battle for our country and for our race must be fought out, and won.

EX ORDERLY.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PATTON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

A BUSY SCENE AT NASHVILLE.

This city presents a busy scene just now. Regiments are arriving constantly from the North and proceeding to reinforce Rosecrans. Trains come in daily from the South with wounded men and rebel prisoners. Sanitary agents flock hither from the four winds, and go into the hospitals here, or pass on to those at Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga. The arrival of sanitary stores has been much hindered by the pressure of Government business on the road, especially the transportation of troops. This has detained me in this place beyond my previous plans, as I wish to make sure of the transmission of the large amount of most valuable medical supplies sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. Mr. Brewster and Mrs. Hosmer and Tinkham, in behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade, visited the hospitals in this city yesterday, and left this morning for the front; also Dr. Wolcott, Surgeon General of Wisconsin.

NO PASSAGE BELOW LOUISVILLE.

Allow me here to state, that orders have been issued not to allow citizens to pass below Louisville, and that many are daily disappointed there and here, in not being allowed to go to the front, notwithstanding they come on important business, and represent respectable and influential parties at home. The Sanitary Commission, however can always send its agents forward, and those having business with the army will do well to act through it. It is rather an astonishment to high functionaries, sometimes, to come here, and after wasting several days in vain attempts, find that they cannot go a step further, while plain men in the service of the Commission arrive and are not delayed an hour.

AN HOUR WITH THE REBEL PRISONERS.

Yesterday I passed an hour or so with the rebel prisoners captured at Chattanooga. They were physically in fine condition; young, hearty and in good spirits, convinced that they had given Rosecrans, for the first time, a hard defeat. Those who were most disposed to talk were very plucky, and declared the determination of the people of the South to fight to the last, and to deliver up their country to the English or French rather than have it submit to the United States. Any flag rather than the old one! Others, however, demurred to that, and thought there would be two minds about it in the South. They were most bitter on the policy of arming the negroes. I told them it was surely right to arm all loyal men, and unfortunately nearly all such in this region had black skins. They declared they would slaughter them without mercy, and would fight under the black flag. "Well," said I, "two can play at the same game." "Yes," added a good-natured rebel, who had been an inmate of Camp Douglas, "I am opposed to the black flag business; I have been taken prisoner twice, and may be again."

A CASUALTY.

A terrible casualty befel the rebel prisoners this morning a little before 8 o'clock. They are confined in the fifth story of an immense unfinished building, designed for a hotel, but now used in the lower part as barracks. As the prisoners were crowding to the stairs, to go down to breakfast, the stairs and flooring at the head broke under their weight, and precipitated the struggling masses upon the floor below, which also yielded, and all came down upon the third floor. Two were killed, and ninety injured, many of them horribly, so that they will soon die. I was on the spot soon after, and saw one of the poor creatures breathe his last. Ambulances were speedily brought, the timbers cleared away, and the injured removed to the hospital.

MEETING OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

Last evening witnessed a novel sight for this slave State, which our President, for reasons best known to himself, excepted from his Proclamation of Emancipation. An immense meeting of the colored population of Nashville, free and slave, was held, to aid the organization of a second negro regiment. Major Stearns addressed to them a few words at the beginning, and remarks were also made by Mr. Beatty, army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and myself. But the feature of chief interest was the speaking of the negroes, which was admirable and beyond my expectations, as to thought and style, though marred of course by occasional slips in grammar. They were thoroughly posted in all the principles and relations of the war, and argued its bearing upon their own race with great power and true eloquence. Of this meeting I may have reason to speak on some suitable occasion, upon my return. It marks the doom of slavery in this State; for "incendiary sentiments," such as were there uttered, cannot be advocated freely in the community, among whites and blacks, without wholly undermining the system.

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals in this city have already received 5,000 wounded men from the late battles, and it is but a just tribute to Dr. Clendenin, the Medical Director here, to say that the admirable manner in which they have been met and cared for, is largely due to his forethought, promptness and efficiency.

We are looking with great anxiety for news from the front. There has been fighting on a small scale for a day or two past, and facts are within my knowledge, derived from official sources, but not proper to be mentioned at present, which make another bloody contest certain within a few days. If this occurs, all sanitary aid now here will be in demand, and my return home be necessarily delayed; in which case, there may be reason to trouble you with another letter.

WM. W. PATTON.

Casualties in the 104th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1863.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 104th Illinois Infantry, now commanded by Lieut. Col. Hapeman, since crossing the Tennessee River:

COMPANY A—Killed—Patrick Doolins. Wounded—Capt. J M Leighton, severely through right shoulder; Chas Huller, slight wound in right hand; Michael O'Conner, mortally in bowels, left on the field; John Dodd, severely, and in hands of the enemy; Peter Olson, mortally in right side; Francisco Sanches, slightly in shoulder; Saml. Hutchinson, wounded and missing; Enoch T Batter, slightly in side; Lyman Potter, in right fore finger.

Co. B—Wounded—1st Lieut Saml A Porter commanding, and left arm broken; Corp Robt M Warnock, severely in right thigh; Ed P Hailing, flesh wound in left leg; Mosaic Moss, slightly in shoulder; Lewis W Norris, slight scalp wound; Joseph M Chance, severely in left thigh; Jacob Johnson, mortally in the bowels; John M Donnant, wounded and missing. Missing—Warren Hutchinson, J G Wheat, Davidson M Campbell.

Co. C—John Reeser, slightly, in side; Sergt. David Dunker, slightly, in bowels; Solomon Dunker, severely, in hand; Ab. D. Clark, S. L. W. Clark, missing.

Co. D—Sergt Geo Match, slightly, in groin; Pembrook S. Dalton, Rich J. Gage, William E. Oyster, missing.

Co. E—2d Lieut. Wm. W. Calkins, slightly, in knee; Jo. G. Seward, left leg broken; Joseph W. Conrad, slightly, in shoulder; Jo. Cunningham, severely, in left ankle; John Wallace, Levi Reed, missing.

Co. F—Sergt. L. B. Laughlin, killed; John W. Laughlin, in left leg, in the hands of the enemy; W. C. Clark, severely, in right leg.

Co. G—Philip Hawk, slight scalp wound; Wm. M. Jones, left forefinger amputated; Jacob Overmire, slightly, in left arm; Tunis Surrine, right thigh broken and in enemy's lines; Andrew Siberts, slightly, in leg; Abel W. Campbell, missing.

Co. H—Capt. Lewis L. Ludington, severely, in right thigh; 2d Lieut. G. M. Southwell, slightly, in left knee; Isaac Smith, right arm broken; Samuel Porter, slightly, in the hand.

Co. I—Corp. Elbridge Chapman, mortally, since died; Sergt. S. L. Powell, wounded and missing; Jacob Bane, right arm amputated, and severe wound of left ankle by a shell; Fernando McFadden, slightly, in foot; Porter Harkness, slightly, in hand; Corp. L. W. Whitman and T. H. Marsh, missing.

Co. K—2d Lieut. F. N. Sapp, slightly, in shoulder; 1st Sergt. Chas. Butterwick, slightly, in leg; Corp. Jo. Duffy, seriously, in right thigh; John Lenderman, slightly, in ankle; Geo Hahn and Joseph Carney, missing.

H. P. DREW,
Surg. 104th Ill. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 14th A. C.

Casualties in the 1[illegible]th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Col. F A Bartleson, supposed to be wounded and a prisoner; Lieut Col A N Waterman, wounded in the arm and side; Assistant Surgeon H F Woodruff, prisoner; Hospital Steward O P Stumph, prisoner.

Co. A.—Corpl. J A Fisher, supposed to be killed; Philip Whitesel, killed. Wounded—Lieut Stewart, face slightly; Sergt E P Smith, ear and shoulder; Corpl Elias Yates, thigh; Francis Butler, arm; Peter Broodie, arm; Edgar Bass, leg; W P Barker, thigh; J P Brady, arm; H W Clash, jaw; Jas Dowling, thigh; James Gundy, foot; Wm Hawley, body; A N Jones, mortally; Thos Megreen, side; George Stewart, mortally; Leroy Jewell, shoulder; Roger Bratman, slightly; John Hay, missing; Warren Noble, missing, supposed prisoner.

Co. B—Killed—Corpl. Justin Sternmily, John Carrell. Wounded—Charles Sampson, mortally; Sergt. Hiram Baxter, mortally; Wm. B. Burr, mortally; Saml. Rogers, mortally; Saml. Winehold, badly; Sergt. Lewis Lineberker, slightly; Corpl. Smith, slightly. Missing—Marquis Davis.

Co. C—Killed—Sergt. John Ben, Thos. Parker, Henry Kasch, Theo. Lockendorf. Wounded—Louis Prosson, Albert Chamberlain, Benj. Beaver, Christian Lang, Sergt. Henry Starkin, Corpl. Jas. Hammond, Martin Fishbaugh, Gotthard Probst, Wm. Peters, Benj. Abbott, Augustus Watchlin, Peter Smith, Daniel Mast, Corpl. Anson Bock, Sergt. Joe. Zeller. Prisoners—Felix Cantlaine.

Co. D—Wounded—Corpl. John Russell, Lieut. Saml Koch, also prisoner; Sergt. John Fellows, Sergt. Franklin Barlow, Charles Amos, Peter Peterson, Roswell Bastone, Christopher Lockeroy, Amess Carter. Missing—Corpl. John Roberts, Corpl. Geo. M. Drake, Albert A. Funk, John Lyman, Rupha Bolton.

Co. E—Killed—Sergt. Milton Smith, Sergt. Stephen M. Spafford, Corpl. Chas. Spencer, Corpl. Danl Linebarker. Wounded—Lieut. Anson Patterson, Lieut. H. F. Bartlett, Corpl. Van D. Perkins, supposed mortally and a prisoner; Corpl. Andrew Fried, Mahlon W. Barrington, Giles Dixon, James McCune, John Marples, Henry Bridge, Wm. Bruce, Geo. Patrick, H. F. Smith. Missing—Peter Chilson, Patrick McHugh, Wm. Reed.

Co. F.—Patrick Scanlan, killed; Sergeant Jas. Gleason, wounded; Jos. Fletcher, thigh; George Simpson, arm; [illegible] wounded in the arm; Corporal Chas [illegible] arm; Corporal Henry K. Adams, hand; Frank Adams, face; J. G. Batterman, severe; Simon Barre, arm; Decatur Goodenough, arm; W. B. Hunt, shoulder; F. Lafayette, shoulder; Alexander Most, head; Jeptha Plemons, severely; Geo. Price, severely; Wm. Shaw, arm; L. Warren, leg; Sergeant J. J. Harley, missing.

Co. H.—Killed—Corp. Leverett Lyons, Ahay Young. Wounded—Sergt. Chas. H. Russell, slightly; Sergt. Wm. R. Conner, slightly; Corp. Wm. Strenk, Isaac Jenkins, mortally; John Albright, Washington Thomas, George Murry, Henry C. King, Erastus T. Moore, James Albright, Burret Henniger, Wm. Temple, Wm. Morse. Lieut. Kenniston, wounded, missing, and supposed a prisoner.

Co. I.—Killed—P. P. Kelly. Wounded—Sergt. John Hayes, arm; Jerry O'Leary, arm; Henry Parkinson, arm; Dennis Smith, thigh; Wm. Stonerock, arm; George Irish, severe; Levi C. Rice, severe; John Robinson, slightly; John Mahony, slightly; John Butler, slightly. Missing—Wm. Jones, John Augustine, Owen Evans.

Co. K.—Killed—Sergt. E. S. Miner, Sergt. H. W. Morford, J. W. Morey. Wounded—Corp. John Ferrington, mortally; Amos Davis, thigh; Francis Green, head; Joseph Sloan, severely; M. C. Snyder, neck; O. Churchill, head; Wm. Monday. Missing—E. Budd, not hurt; Samuel Hardan, Wm. King, prisoner.

A. N. WATERMAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 100th Ill. Infantry.

J M Shley, left leg; D Sweeny, right cheek; J Yale, left side.

SEPT. 24, 1863—Killed—Edwin O'Brien, D. Wounded—Thomas Kelly, A; Jacob Edmyer, F, severe, thigh; 1st Serg't Samuel Dusten, F, slightly; Corp Barris Wilson, D, severe in hand; Walter Roper, I; Solomon Hanna, K; Jas Ghant, K.

Wm. Morgan, chief musician of regiment, wounded, Sept. 19th.

MISSING.

Lieut. Col. W. P. LaSalle.
Co. A—Sergt. Adam Histe, Corp. Asbury G. McCormick.
Co. F—Stephen Hodges, Frederick Ludwick.
Co. D—Amzy M. Scott, Wm. Stambaugh.
Co. G—Jesse Drake, Wm. Shaver, Milton R. Lewis.
Co. C.—Wm. H. Keller.
Co. K—Elias Minic.
Co. G—Isaac M. Baker, Henry H. Wicks.
Co. H—Amos A. Lyon, Francis M. Histon, Andrew J. Trueli, Chas. R. Kem.

The regiment went into battle with [illegible] men rank and file, and has lost, to this date, ninety-six killed, wounded and missing, and the enemy is now in our front in force, with indications of the biggest fighting to be done yet. "Rosa" will show them what dying in the last ditch means. I will give you the particulars when this battle is over.

J. C. B. SUMNER,
Col. 9th Indiana.

Casualties in the First Wisconsin.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25.

Co. A—Wounded—Charles Maguire, Thos. McMullen, G. Buckstaff, F. Gosely, E. D. Fuller. Missing and probably within rebel lines—Sergt. Perrow, Sergt. Brockway, Corpl. Chas. M. Bailey, W. H. Lyon, J. Dougherty, H. S. Drummer, E. B. Willet, H. Bowen, W. Mills, G. McDonald, J. Heinrich, M. Lay, W. H. Loyd, Jas Garlick.

Co. B—Wounded—Color bearer Thevan, mortally; Orderly Sergt. Martin, J. Fitzgerald, Julius Raleria, J. Davis. Missing and within rebel lines—Jas Mulligan, A. Mullen, Baptiste Demarre, M. Arens, Sergt. H. Anderson.

Co. C—Killed—W. Wilson, N. Ansford, H. Palmer. Wounded—Chas. Lutton, H. Barns, Geo. Palmerton, Chas. Toston, J. Wilson, J. Anderson, P. Alston, R. Sharer, E. Timms. Missing and probably within rebel lines—L. McDonald, C. Chapman, J. Leach, J. Schofield, A. Faolan, T. Anderson, J. Billings.

Co. D—Killed—Corpl. W. L. Mitchell, Corpl. R. Weckselbey, L. Elliott. Wounded—W. Wicks, Wm. Taylor, Chas Walden, R. Trembill, D. T. Guthrie, W. Packard, Thos. Bray, Chas. Kaltac, D. Stanley, E. F. Prevo. Missing and within rebel lines—Sergt. Geo. Land, Corpl. M. B. Waits, A. S. Curdick, H. Guth, F. Waste.

Co. E—Killed—E. E. Leaton, J. C. Spencer, H. Stoddard, Geo. Beiman. Wounded—Corpl. McVean, very badly, taken prisoner with those at general hospital; Lieut. Foots, Sergt. Moore, John Eastman, Sergt. R. York, Geo. Barber, Sergt. Clapple, also prisoner; O. A. Osgood, H. Chaffee, Corpl. Kimball. Missing and probably within rebel lines—Jas. Harkins, L. B. Myrick, H. L. Winsor.

Co. F—Killed—Orderly Sergt. Duell, Hiram Bennett. Wounded—Lieut. Button, F. H. Van Meter, severely, within rebel lines; F. O'Connor, Geo. W. Carson, J. S. Houston, J. Crowley, Geo. Truman, Wallace Hutchison, J. Brand, M. S. Cowles, two Babcocks, J. Smith, J. Gilroy, L. Wilbur. Missing and within rebel lines—J. Ledham, D. Burr, D. McKenzie, T. Picket.

Co. G—Killed—Lieut. C. A. Searles, A. A. G. on Gen. Starkweather's staff; Sergt. Miller, Corp. A. H. Lee, A. R. Lewis. Wounded—L. Jamison, A. Johnson, G. W. Lawton, W. Snyder, L. E. Knowles, Sergt. Price (bruised slightly). W. Jaques, P. Malloy, N. Zimmer, Sergt. Gardner, N. P. Christman. Missing as above—Sergt. Griffin, L. Williams, J. Lane, R. Sweetman, J. B. Morehouse, J. Rose, H. Trowbridge, Jas. H. Buell.

Co. H—Killed—Deacon Jas. Breed, Sergt. Lyman. Wounded—J. Commerce, W. N. Richardson, M. Demaester, H. Widenable (now in ranks), A. Pierce, Sergt. Wood, H. Hartman, R. Farmer, E. Rouncewell. Missing as above—Lieut. Richardson, Sergt. Trowbridge, Sergt. Mason, Charles Trowbridge, J. Kimmitt, Geo. Reed, Albert Paine, J. Vick, Theodore Ott, W. Woodward.

Co. I—Killed—Capt. Heald, N. Mentick, A. D. Littlefield, Th. Caldwell (since in company). Wounded—W. M. Rogers, A. Hants, C. Arnold, Corp. Rowe, H. Tibbetts, Sergt. A. Tibbett, Wilber Brown, Chas. Peck, J. T. Preston. Missing as above—Lieut. Geo. W. Button, Corp. G. P. Putnam, Jas Batcholder, D. E. Russell, H. M. Harvey.

Co. K—Killed—W. Arnold, E. B. Darling, F. McHalls. Wounded—Capt. Thos. Green, J. Orvis, Geo. Stewart, H. E. Russette, G. Russell. Missing as above—M. Peters, Sergt. Clark, R. McLaughlin, P. Crites, W. M. Morgan, J. Le Clase, A. Thompson, Jasper Culver, P. Randell.

Surgeon Dixon and Asst Surg. Corfe, with Hospital Steward McCullough, together with Capt. McVean, are at hospitals within the rebel lines.

The regiment has lost sixty-five per cent., but fought like tigers all the time. Cook's Provost Guards, and all supernumeraries are now in ranks. We have ninety muskets remaining of our glorious old regiment.

We are holding the enemy firmly in check at present.

J. McN.

Casualties in [illegible]th Illinois.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25th, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF—Wounded—Major S. D. Hall, dangerously in right breast and arm. Missing—Asst. Surgeon D. [illegible], supposed to be wounded and left on the field.

Co. A—Killed—Alex. Blake and Geo. W. Staats. Wounded—Capt. Saml. Mitchel, slightly in head and breast with shell; 1st Lieut. J. Martin, severely in left arm; Lieut G. W. Moore, slightly in right arm; Sergt W. E. Newlon, slightly in right leg; Sergt Aaron Newlon, slightly in right arm; Sergt M. C. Thompson, slightly in right leg; Corp F. W[illegible], severely in face; Corp Robt Carney, severely in neck; Corp Alonzo Jackson, severely in thigh, left on the field; Corp. Wm. F. Brasley, slightly in back and shoulder; Corp John Buchanan, slightly in hip; J. H. Milholland, severely in breast and shoulder; H Newlon, severely in face; W. J. Hastings, severely in breast; Cyrus Ballus, slightly in breast; A Rodgers, slightly in left shoulder; A Wrightsmire, slightly in hand. Missing—Sergt J M Kirby, A Manning and H W Tweedy.

Co. F—Killed—Corp. Francis Dines, Corp. Calvin Myers, Hiram Searles, D. M. Claypool. Wounded—Capt J. C. McMillan, slightly in hip; Sergt. B. F. Duncan, severely in right arm; Sergt. J. W. Dale, severely in [illegible] in leg; [illegible] slightly in leg; Johnathan Long, severely in leg; E. McKey, severely in arm; D. W. Sanders, severely in arm; John Salts, severely in leg; J. F. Sherman, slightly in arm; Evan Thornburg, severely in arm; A. Walsbough, severely in leg; H. B. Wiley, slightly in leg; J. F. Pierce, slightly in leg. Missing—J. J. Dines, J. C. Hastings, Josiah Ingram.

Co. C.—Wounded—Capt. Z. B. Hall slightly in right arm and breast; 1st Lieut. Ed. Hall, severe flesh wound in right arm; Sergts. I. Hamrichouser, mortally in right cheek and right thigh; W. M. Scott, slightly in right thigh; A. Logan, slightly in hip; A. Hays, slightly in left hip; S. Clark, flesh wound in right arm; severely in right leg; M. V. Smith, severely in right thigh; Garrett Moore, slightly in right wrist; D. W. Willis, slightly in left knee; James Jeffrey, slightly in left shoulder; S. S. Weblock, slightly in left arm; S. C. Sperry, slightly in right foot.

Co. D.—Killed—Wm. S. Brown. Wounded—Lieut. J. S. Hays, severely in leg; Sergts. A. P. Adams, severely, in arm; J. K. Jenkins, severely in leg; Corp. J. N. Baird, severely in shoulder; A. J. Kendall, mortally, in shoulder; A. F. Dickson, severely in hip; Michael Murphy, severely in ancle; C A Jenkins, severely in arm; G F Gallagher, severely in leg; J M Reed, severely in leg; Wm Barnett, severely in head; Joel Stark, severely in hand; S J Stevens, slightly in thigh; P D Smith, slightly in leg. Missing—Corp H Gray, wounded and left on the field; Corp A Barnett, wounded and left on the field. W J White, wounded and left on the field.

Co. E—Wounded—Corp W H Halbrooks, slightly in leg; Corp Wm Beavers, severely in leg and left on the field; Corp R Cartwright, severely and left on the field; Corp B W Baker, slightly in arm and shoulder; Corp J W Merritt, severely in hand, in hands of the enemy; Henry Beavers, severely in leg; Wm C Goodrich, severely, in arm; J C Hawkins, severely in wrist and ancle; Daniel Hogan, severely in thigh; Aaron Hatmaker, severely in leg; Joseph Ingle, slightly in thigh; Thomas Devericks, slightly in head; J M Myers, severely in hand; Thos McLean, slightly in head and shoulder; J R Biggs, slightly in hand; Jay Wallace, slightly in arm; Luke Waltrip, slightly in shoulder; Charles Wesley, severely in hand; Wm P Walker, slightly in thigh. Missing—J B Eastman.

Co. F—Killed—Corp. Thos. Pobies, P. M. Sniffcheam. Wounded—Sergt J. Marson, slightly, in the nose; Sergt. J. Campbell, slightly, in shoulder; Sergt. J. Jordon, severely, in thigh; Corp. L. Wivil, seriously, in side and shoulder; J. W. Bullington, severely, in thigh; Wm. H. Zumwalt, severely, in hip; John Jarrett, slightly, in forehead; R. N. Gallaway, severely, in arm; T. L. Wilson, severely, in leg; A. Lyman, slightly, in back; Jas. Langham, slightly, in hip; John Gordon, slightly, in arm; James Johnson, slightly, in arm; Geo. Shields, slightly, in arm; A. W. Green, slightly in head. Missing—John Horner, S. C. Lashley.

Co. G.—Wounded—Lieut. N. P. Powers, severely in leg, in hands of the enemy; Corp. Robert Walsh, severely in hips; Corp. G. W. Hensley, slightly in side; Corp. Robert Brown, severely in head; Corp. J. T. Fox, slightly in arm; G. P. Jamps, severely in ancle, in hands of the enemy; J. D. Davis, slightly in back; G. H. Mott, slightly in hand; J. T. C. Reeves, severely in shoulder; James Barnett, slightly in foot; James Donohoe, slightly in ancle; Anthony Obermeyer, slightly in breast; A. J. Keeble, slightly in knee.

Co. H.—Wounded—Sergt. J. L. Lewis, slightly in leg; Corpl. C. D. Randolph, slightly in arm; G. Wharton, color guard, slightly in leg; W. L. Prose, slightly in leg; D. Jacobs, slightly in breast; John R. Biggs, severely in thigh; E. V. Evans, slightly in leg; J. H. Isham, slightly in shoulder; J. A. Armstrong, slightly in wrist; G. P. Sargent, severely in leg; F. Palster, slightly in leg; H. H. Prose, severely in arm. Missing—Sergt. G. H. Harris, B. F. Allison.

Co. I.—Wounded—Captain Samuel Houston, slightly in hip; Sergt. T. J. Scott, severely in side and both thighs; Sergt. Rufus Miner, severely, thigh broken; Corp. C. E. Wilson, in right thigh; Corp. Hugh Coventry, mortally through left shoulder; Corp. Lewis Demara, severely in thigh; Valentine Bowers, severely in knee; S. P. Campbell, slightly in head; William J. Freelove, slightly in thigh; William W. Miller, slightly in head; John O'Donnel, slightly in hand; G. W. Payton, severely, in the hands of the enemy; D. C. Parks, slightly in head; James Ware, severely in hip; J. G. Watson, slightly in shoulder. Missing—John Anderson, H. C. Hornel, Augustus Kelly, Ed. Plusky, M. W. White, taken prisoner at hospital.

Co. K.—Killed—Jacob Chick. Wounded—Sergt. Geo. Wiser, slightly in elbow; Barnard Walls, severely in hand; Corps. Isaac Waters, Color Guard, severely in hand; Wm. Roughton, severely in left cheek; J. F. Peterman, severely in left leg; Privates E. A. Craft, severely in right thigh; R. B. Graham, severely in ankle; Fulton McCormick, one finger shot off; Henry Mack, slightly in right hand; Wm. Mahannah, slightly in arm and back; Jacob Roberts, severely in right knee; Jas. Welsh, slightly in right shoulder. Missing—G. R. Hunt, James Vandergrift, A. D. Weisman and John Cogan.

W. TAGGART, Captain Comdg. Regiment.
G. W. FLYNN, Adjt.

Casualties in the 19th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Co. A.—Thos. M. Beatty 2d Lieut. commanding. Frederick Metcalf, killed, Sept. 11th; Desire Clenewerck, killed, Sept. 20th; Chas. J. Warner, do; Henry Anderson, wounded, Sept. 11th, slightly in head; Samuel Worden, wounded September 19th, severely in leg, prisoner; Henry Johnson, wounded Sept. 20th, slightly in arm; Joseph E. Cain, wounded Sept. 20th, slightly in head, prisoner; Wm. H. Gilbert, missing, Sept. 20th.

Co. B.—Alexander Murchison, Captain commanding. Capt. Murchison, wounded September 20th, slightly in face; Willard Jordan, killed. Wounded Sept. 20th, Julius A. Case, slightly in hand; Charles Blackwell, slightly in shoulder; Urban Coon, slightly in thigh; Arnold Kemper, slightly in arm; Sergt. Robert A. Trumbull, slightly in arm; Sergt. James Jackson, slightly in head; James G. Boardman, missing September 20th.

Co. C.—First Lieut. John Young, Co. E, commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Sergt. Alexander Smirnoff, John Taber, James Kelly. Wounded—Sergt. Hiram Kellogg, severely in shoulder; Corp. Joseph D. Dobell, severely in shoulder; Frank Pratt, slightly in leg; John Mande, slightly in hand. Missing—Second Lieut. Cyrus E Keith, Miles Martin, Augustus Topp, Frank Segnin.

Co. D. Capt. William A. Calhoun commanding. Wounded, Sept. 20—Corp. Lewis Sandler, severely in side, Corp. Charles K. Forbes, severely in foot; Thomas Mahoney, slightly in foot. Missing—William Clifford, Elijah W. Ferwilliger.

Co. E.—Capt. David F. Bremner commanding. Wounded, Sept. 20—First Lieut. John Young, severely in face; Timothy O'Sullivan, slightly in hand; Matthew Anderson, severely in shoulder; Henry C. Young, slightly in face. Missing—Corp. James Christian, Joseph P. Griswold.

Co. F.—Capt. James G. Campbell commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Corp. A. J. Boyer. Wounded, Sept. 19th—Orderly Sergt. John G. Russell, severely in arm. Sept. 20—Thomas A. Hamilton, severely in arm; William Welch, severely in neck, prisoner. Missing, Sept. 20—Corp. J. W. Lindley, James Myers.

Co. H.—Capt. Peachy A. Garriott commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Charles Lawrence. Wounded—Sergt. John W. Devinney, severely in arm; Corp. John H. Snyder, severely in knee; Corp. John Mercer, severely in arm; B. [illegible]; John H. McKinzie, slightly in head; H. C. Maxham, severely in leg, prisoner. Missing—Calvin G. Brewster, A. I. Hibbard, George Meade, Charles H. Wyckoff.

Co. I.—James Longhorn, Captain commanding. James Longhorn, captain, wounded Sept. 20th, severely in arm, amputated; John R Barton, corpl, killed Sept 20th; Richard Doering, wounded Sept 20th, severely in hip; Thomas Craig, corpl, wounded Sep 20th, severely in hip, prisoner; William Galloway, wounded Sept 20th, severely in breast and hand; Isaac Hewitt, missing Sept 20th.

Co. K.—Presly N Guthrie, Captain commanding. Killed Sept. 20th—Thomas Pemberton. Wounded Sept 20th—Joseph S Johnston, orderly sergt, severely in breast; John Stevens, sergt, leg shot off; Joseph D McDonnell, sergt, severely in shoulder; Neri Stone, corpl, slightly in hand; J Frank Russel, slightly in shoulder; George Ferrers, slightly in leg; John Ayer, severely in arm; Frank P Sheppard, corpl, missing; Thomas Anderson, missing; Lester G Bangs, adjutant, slight flesh wound in left arm.

L. G. BANGS,
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Casualties in the 9th Indiana.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25, 1863.

Co. A—Killed—G. George, E Wilkins. Wounded—J. N. Kendall, left foot; Th. Elliott, left thigh; A. Franklin, heart.

Co. B—Killed—Sergeant Chas. Young. Wounded—Capt. J. S. Craner, right hand; 2d Lieutenant B. Franklin, left shoulder; Corporal N. Phelps, left knee; J. Bartlett, right hip; J. Gordon, left thigh; W. Bingham, left thigh, mortally; A. McDonald, left eye.

Co. C.—Wounded—Corporal F. Kreighbaum, left knee; Corporal H. G. Vanalstine, left thigh; E. Sanders, right foot; B. Dunn, face; A. Merchant, breast, mortally; J. Bird, left shoulder.

Co. C—Killed—Sergeant J. Chapman.

Co. D—Wounded—1st Lieut. D. B. Creviston, left shoulder; Corporal J. Grant, right leg; Corporal J. Deardurff, left shoulder; F. Singleton, left arm; A. Smart, abdomen, mortally; A. Morris, left side, mortally; J. Goddard, right arm.

Co. E—Killed—1st Lieut. L. Nickerson. Wounded—B. F. Hensel, left leg.

Co. F—Killed—Corporal Otto Borhart. Wounded—Capt. W. Merritt, right leg; 2d Lieutenant L. Shepherd, left leg; Sergeant C. Coplin, right breast; Corporal M. Menta, left leg; W. E. Alsup, right leg; J. Statler, right shoulder; Sergeant J. Evans, left arm.

Co. G.—Wounded—Sergeant L. Bernan, forehead; Capt. Healey, right hip; Corporal Bickford, right thumb; C. Robinson, left leg; J. S. Pearson, abdomen.

Co. H—Killed—Corp J Bailes, W. H. Brown, Jos Turner. Wounded—Corp M. Thacher, left shoulder; Corp E Johnson, left thigh; J Brown, left hand; B Peterson, right hand; A. Dunand, left eye; W H Howard, right cheek; G Shaw, left leg.

Co I—Killed—2d Lieut S Parks. Wounded—1st Lieut W Criswell, back mortally; Corp A Dehuff, left shoulder; P Ottrell, right side; J D Oliver, right hand; A Stewart, right hip; E Bossey, left hand; S Pigsett, right leg; L[illegible] mouth.

Co. K—Wounded—1st Lieut. M. Colson, right calf; Corp R Grant, left shoulder; F Bonney, calf; J Miller, forehead; G W Griswell, left shoulder; [illegible]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Thomas McGee, of New Bedford, Mass., possesses a hen which has "spells" of extreme fecundity, at such times laying a soft-shelled egg every night, alternated by hard-shelled ones during the day. She usually closes these periods of double duty by laying a hard shell of mammoth size, a specimen of which weighs four ounces.

—Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the Keokuk, associated with persons in Washington, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island.

—A day or two since a member of the sophomore class of Harvard College, Chamberlain by name, jumped from a window on the fourth floor of one of the college buildings, and was, at last accounts, in a very critical condition. The reason for this strange conduct is not given.

—Brigadier General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has been summoned before the Army Retiring Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from active service, in consequence of extremely feeble health. He is at present in command of the troops at Newport, R. I. General Anderson has been in the army since July, 1825, and is second on the list of regular Brigadier Generals.

—The last triennial catalogue of Harvard College contains the names of [illegible] graduates [illegible] also two Presidents [illegible] the two Vice Presidents of the United States, twenty seven Senators and a hundred and [illegible] Representatives in Congress, three Justices of the federal Supreme Court, six cabinet secretaries, two attorney-generals, fourteen ministers or envoys extraordinary to foreign countries (six of whom were to England,) ten Governors of Massachusetts, and six of other States.

—A letter from Rome, in the *Journal of Brussels*, says that Cardinal Antonelli will shortly leave Rome for London, whence he will proceed to Mexico to regulate the religious affairs of the new empire.

—Geo. F. Gottschalk, brother of the eminent pianist, died in New York City on Tuesday last.

—A Mrs. Wentworth has succeeded in making the ascent of Mount Blanc. While on top, the lady worked a pair of slippers for Mr. Winkworth, and then slipped down.

—A company of young ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, making a party of twelve, recently performed the feat of walking from Amherst to the White Mountains. A wagon train accompanied the party, carrying their provisions, tents, &c. The distance is 170 miles.

—The fellow, who had deserted from five wives and four regiments, thinks, that, instead of being tried as a deserter, he should be forgiven for these first few offences.

How It Works.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative.]

Gov. Gamble and Gen Schofield authorized Col. James H. Moss, of Liberty, Clay Co., a notorious Copperhead, to organize and command the militia of Clay, Platte and Clinton counties. He is doing his masters' work. On Friday last, at Platte City, he formed a company of 104 men, not one of whom is recognized as a loyal man by the Unconditional Unionists. Since then over 100 Union citizens have fled to this city in fear of their lives from the pursuit of Moss' militia.

About fifty refugees arrived here yesterday, among them were several families. Some half dozen men have been murdered since Moss assumed command.

By the murder and driving out of the radical men, it is expected that the movement for a new Convention for Immediate Emancipation will fail. That's what's the matter.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A PURE TONIC.
DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.
And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.
They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.
Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander seed. This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. [illegible]
[illegible] Soldiers. [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1863.
MESSRS. JONES & EVANS.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. [illegible]
Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.
We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade Mr. Malone restored to health.
JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. A, 106th Penna.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.
Price Per Bottle 75 Cents,
Or Half Doz. for $4 00.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory
No. 631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement [illegible] is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house everywhere. [illegible] This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstance or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. [illegible] For particulars see advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
The ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation, and sure to correct all irregularities. Painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, [illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
Are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box. Price one dollar.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.,
Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scaly Eruptions of every name and nature. [illegible] For sale by all Druggists.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons having claims against the firm of Van Herpen & [illegible], to present the same for settlement immediately, said firm having this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand in Bremen, by Henry Van Herpen.
H. VAN HERPEN,
J. F. [illegible]
Bremen, Sept. 28, 1863.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of Brand's & Cumming's celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturer's prices. [illegible]
[illegible] 14 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TOBACCO DEALERS.
CASEY & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,
17 Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

L. & G. TRUMBULL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.,
59 LAKE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLES,
Carriage Trimmings
HORSE COLLARS,
Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse-Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting
LEATHER.
HOYT & BROS. Patent Stretched and Riveted LEATHER BELTING.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake Street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,
—AND—
Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES,
HORSE COLLARS,
Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c.
44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS

EXCURSION TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL Nov. 1st,
AT REDUCED RATES,
VIA THE
VERMONT CENTRAL
AND
Grand Trunk Railways
THE MOST PLEASANT ROUTE EAST!
First class fares, all rail, from Chicago to BOSTON $19.00, LOWELL $19.00, WORCESTER $18.00, MANCHESTER $18.00, LAWRENCE $19.50. Via Sarnia Steamers—BOSTON $16.50, WORCESTER $15.50, LOWELL $16.50, MANCHESTER $15.50, LAWRENCE, $16.50, and other points in proportion.
Also a Grand Excursion, Chicago to Boston and return, $32 50. Route via steamers to Sarnia and thence by Railway, meals and State Rooms included, on Grand Trunk Steamers.
CHICAGO to BOSTON and return, all rail $40 00. Route via Michigan Central or Michigan Southern Railroads to Detroit, and thence via Grand Trunk to Ogdensburgh, and Vermont Central Line to Boston.
Two Express Trains Daily, only 28 hours time. American money taken at par in Canada for meals and berths.
Tickets good for the Excursion from October 1st to November 1st, 1863.
P. S.—If you want a continuation of LOW FARES patronize this Line.
Steamers for Port Sarnia leave Chicago Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 P. M.
Secure your Tickets at 41 Clark street.
L. MILLIS, Gen'l Agent.
S. F. HUBBARD, Western Agent.
C. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.—Ladies who would like to do their own sewing, Hemming and Felling, will much save time and use a machine that can be done on any other, will look at the
"TWISTED LOOP STITCH"
Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine
While it runs nearly twice as fast, it works more easily and with much less noise than any other. It is IMPOSSIBLE TO SET THE NEEDLE, NEEDLE FAILING WRONG; OR TO RUN THE MACHINE BACKWARDS. Call and see it at
L. CORNELL & CO'S, 123 LAKE STREET.
TAILORS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT, HOOP SKIRT, DRESS, CORSET AND VEST MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS AND SHOE BINDERS will consult their
HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS
by examining the "EMPIRE LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINE, which requires less than half the power to drive it; runs faster and much stiller than any other Machine, making the Lock Stitch. Call at
L. CORNELL & CO'S, 123 LAKE STREET.
ALL who prefer the "Double Lock," or Grover & Baker Stitch, in any of the above work, will do well to test the "TAGGART & FARR," which is so deservedly popular in the West, at L. Cornell & Co's, 123 Lake street.
Samples of sewing and circulars, sent on application.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
123 Lake street.
L. CORNELL, T. G. SETTLE.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution [illegible] Nov. 1 [illegible] November 24.
EIVES [illegible] October. For [illegible]
61 King William street, London, and [illegible] street, Liverpool,
Who have had considerable experience in effecting Insurances, and the transaction of general American business in England, receive consignments of American produce and manufactures for sale on consignment, shipping business of every kind executed with economy and dispatch.
References to Messrs. JOHN PRATT & SONS and RICHARD RUSSELL, Importers, 440 Broadway, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE.
C. J. HULL,
Will speak to the Friends, and to the Enemies too, of Temperance and Humanity, if they will go to the
EDWARDS CHURCH,
Corner Harrison and Halsted Streets,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
MONDAY EVENING, October 5th.

FOR ALL PORTS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Staunch and Fast Sailing
STEAMER PLANET,
Capt. T. Chamberlin,
Will leave the first dock above Rush street Bridge for the above ports on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, at 8 o'clock.
For Freight and Passage apply to
A. E. GOODRICH,
14 and 16 River street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Skating Park Association, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the rooms of the Association at the Park, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1863, at half-past seven o'clock.
A. COWLES, Secretary.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
We are daily receiving the following choice brands of
WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.
PLANT'S, St. Louis.
ST. GEORGE, St. Louis.
STANDARD.
GILLESPIE.
CREAM, St. Louis.
BILLINGS.
VENUS, St. Louis.
SOUTHERN CITY, St. Louis.
ORIENTAL.
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
STAR OF VIRDEN.
STAR OF THE WEST.
GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
20 Lasalle street.

STEAM ENGINE.—A new Steam Engine.
15 by 30 inch Cylinder,
FIFTY HORSE POWER
With a fly-wheel, heater, force pumps, check valve, counter shafts and pullies belonging to it, for sale cheap, by
SANFORD B. PERRY,
161 Washington street.

SALT, SALT, SALT,
At the Agency of the
Salt Company of Onondaga.
Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit.
Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.
Office 182½ South Water street, Chicago.
E. HASKIN, Agent.

STEAM SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR SALE. We offer for sale about
6,000 ACRES OF PINE LANDS,
On STURGEON RIVER, Green Bay, with STEAM SAW MILL in running order, with all the buildings and personal property requisite to the business. The property will be sold at a great bargain to a responsible party wishing to engage in the manufacturing of Lumber, if applied for soon.
ELKINS & MERRILL,
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at
44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.
Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms in cash. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawing of Sept 4th, 1863.
No. 14,469 drew $100,000; No. 3,606 drew $50,000; No. 10,557 drew $30,000; No. 23,101 drew $10,000; No. 12,486 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Address
J. W. YOUNGER & CO., Chicago.
Post Office Box 4401.

PIC-NICS.—350 dozen fine
LADY'S BASKETS.
For sale to the TRADE ONLY, at
PEUGEOT'S WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,
155 Lake street.

SALT—
G. A. SALT
In sacks and bulk, for sale by K. McLENNAN & CO.,
11 Lasalle street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
COARSE PACKING SALT,
In bulk, FINE SALT, in barrels, for sale by
H. H. NAYLOR, 44 Lasalle st.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES,
Heading and Hoops, on consignment,
[illegible] Flour Barrel Staves,
[illegible] Circled Heading,
[illegible] Ash Hoops.
For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

EXCURSION TO
CINCINNATI.
Leaving the Cincinnati Air Line Depot, corner Madison and Canal streets,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6TH, AT 7:30 A. M.
Tickets—Round Trip, $10.00
TO BE HAD OF
J. G. CONRAD, Banker, 47 Clark street; [illegible] GAGE, Cashier Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., corner of Lake and Dearborn streets; [illegible] BURKITT, 41 and 43 Lasalle st., and at the Depot.
BURKITT & GAGE, Com.

STEAM TO LONDON.—The splendid British Iron Steamship
CELLA,
2,000 TONS,
CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New York, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 2 p. m., for LONDON, DIRECT.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........
Second Cabin..........
Steerage..........
Payable in U. S. Currency. For [illegible] apply to J. WARRACK, 51 Lake street, Chicago.
Or to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, 26 Broadway, N. Y., For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
148 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Also, deal largely in
Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich, and beautiful styles now on exhibition. Having them made expressly to my order, I am retailing them lower than any house in the city, while I offer them at wholesale at the same rates as Eastern dealers. [illegible] P. O. Box 2029. [illegible] 136 South Clark st.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,
$9,225,119.79.
D. CHONKRITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 4 Clark st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of [illegible] and all Soap Stocks. Any consignment [illegible]
ABIAL KNIGHT & [illegible]
12 Water street, New York.

PINE LANDS! PINE LANDS!
FOR SALE.
[illegible] ACRES SELECTED PINE LANDS,
On the Conquatine River, [illegible]
[illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

PIANOS.—A variety of 7-octave Pianos
FOR SALE.
At 112 S. Dearborn st., [illegible] Full Grand, with the Bottom attachment, by [illegible] P. O. Box 1120, Chicago.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.
BUSINESS CARDS
Got up at Reduced Rates [illegible] office of the TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
Second week of the popular actress,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
And the versatile actor,
MR. GEORGE RYER.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, first night of the beautiful [illegible] drama, translated and adapted from the French by Mary Provost, entitled
LUCIA D'ARVILLE;
Or, A Wife's Trials.
Lucia D'Arville..........Mary Provost.
Chevalier de Jenneville..........Mr. J. F. Pardon.
Pacolis..........Mr. George Ryer.
George..........Mr. Myers.
De Villery..........Mr. Hall.
GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with
A KISS IN THE DARK.
☞ Saturday afternoon GRAND MATINEE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
Second Week! A Splendid Programme!
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5th, and every evening during the week.
Thomas Clatterbuck, Langham's Hall, The Surprise Party, Dolon Pathetic Quartette, Willie has gone to the War, Angle Mary, The Boom Family, &c. First week of Mr. LEWIS. Everything New! New! New!
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Matinee on Saturday, Oct. 10th. Doors open at 2, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents, children to Matinee, under ten years of age, 15 cents.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN O. MELLEN, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening,
From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents..........Children, 15 cents.
A new Feature—Introduction of a beautiful AQUARIA, with a variety of Living Fishes; Shell Cabinet, Gallery of Paintings, Cosmoramas, Microscopes and Beautiful Stereoscopes, THE GREAT ZEUGLODON, ninety-six feet long.
Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders of the rarest description, to be seen AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

THREE DAYS TROTTING
—AT—
Brighton Track,
CHICAGO.
The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for a Purse of $2,000. The contest to be between the world renowned Trotting Stallions GEORGE M. PATCHEN and his full brother HARRY CLAY, both well known to be two of the fastest stallions in the world.
D. Tallman, of N. Y., names bay stallion G. M. Patchen.
Wm. Woodruff, of N. Y., names bay stallion Harry Clay.
This race to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.
On THURSDAY, the 15th of October, a match race for $500 a side will come off at 2½ o'clock P. M.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., the above named Stallions will trot mile heats, best 3 in 5, to saddle, for a purse of $2,000.
Entries made and Stallions driven by the above named gentlemen.
The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company will run a train of cars to and from the Brighton Track, leaving their Depot, at the Madison street Bridge, at 2 o'clock each day.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Parents wishing
THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC
instruction in Dancing, are cordially invited to call at the Academy. Commencing Tuesday [illegible] in all classes.
J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.—By S. NICKERSON, 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin st. On Monday, Oct. 5th, Tuesday, Oct. 6th, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, Friday, Oct. 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods. Sale positive. Terms cash.
S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.—Government sale of Horses, Blood Mares, Colts, &c. On Tuesday morning, Oct. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Stock Yards, Chicago, there will be sold a large number of Horses, Stallions, Mares and Colts, from the Treasury Department. By order of [illegible] W. FORD Capt. and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.—Government sale of Wagons. On Monday morning, October 5th, at 10 o'clock at lot on Bishop street, between Thirteenth and St. Ange avenue, Government Corral, St. Louis, Mo.

CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
S. NICKERSON.

WHOLESALE
Auction Sales
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—BY—
Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET,
EVERY
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
[illegible] LARGE AND DESIRABLE [illegible]
AND OFFERED AT
LOWER PRICES
Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension and delivery at the United States Naval Rendezvous of Cairo, Chicago, or [illegible] [illegible] WILLIAM HORSLEY, [illegible] WILLIAM FOSTER, [illegible] WILLIAM DENNIS, [illegible]
[illegible] Lieutenant Commanding U. S. Navy, Acting Commandant of Station.

Ten Dollars Reward.
A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the United States Naval Rendezvous, of Chicago, Ill., of any deserter from the United States Naval service. By order of
A. E. SMITH, Commanding U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C.
JOHN B. HAWTY, Acting Master U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

[illegible]

MISS MARY PROVOST,

MR. GEORGE RYER.

[illegible]

LUCIA D'ARVILLE;

Or, A Wife's Trials.

[illegible]

A KISS IN THE DARK.

[illegible] GRAND MATINEE [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

MRS. WILLIS PROPOSES TO [illegible] at her home at IDLEWILD, near [illegible] SIX LITTLE GIRLS between the age of [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. C. Stafford [illegible]

[illegible]

BE OF GOOD CHEER.—Debility and Languor [illegible] HOLLOWAY'S WORLD RENOWNED PILLS [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER [illegible]

CHILLS AND FEVER! Chills and Fever! [illegible]

[illegible]

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND

Extract Benne Plant

[illegible]

DR. HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph street, Chicago, (up-stairs) treats all chronic, Cutaneous and Mercurial Diseases, in male or female. Cures guaranteed. Patients living at a distance can consult by letter, with confidence, by enclosing ten cents to insure a reply. Good city references given as to ability and success in practice. Rooms for patients coming from a distance. Medicines put up and sent free from observation to any part of the country. All communications held strictly confidential. P. O. Box [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose [illegible] success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases,

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,

[illegible] Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible]

Office and parlors at 96 Randolph street (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

TIMOTHY FAY, M. D.

DENTIST,

131 LAKE STREET.

[illegible]

CHAS. V. DYER, M.D.

FEAR AT AN END!—No one now deterred from changing the

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE

[illegible] BLACK OR BROWN [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S DYE

[illegible]

BACK TO NATURE

[illegible]

PILES! PILES!!

DR. WITFIELD'S

VEGETABLE PILLS,

[illegible] certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.

[illegible]

[illegible] AND VON [illegible]

[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

[illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

[illegible]

A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

[illegible] STATE STREET.

[illegible]

[illegible] MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

PINE LANDS! PINE LANDS!

[illegible]

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

[illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of 7-octave [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

[illegible]

[illegible] HEADS neatly printed [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice [illegible]

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

23 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

[illegible]

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

A general banking business transacted. [illegible]

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIAL.—Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] at the office of the Rock Island Arsenal, for the following material, viz.:

[illegible]

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

[illegible]

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Special Contractors.

Rock Island, Ill., September 26th, 1863.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are respectfully invited by the undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,

Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a board of more than twenty teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

[illegible]

Superior to any

Adhesive Preparation known.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

[illegible]

BOOT & SHOE

[illegible]

JEWELERS

[illegible]

It is especially adapted to Leather,

[illegible]

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

[illegible]

REMEMBER

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

[illegible]

HILTON BROS. & CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

[illegible]

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT

AND NUT.

[illegible]

S. LAW

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Clara miss

Adams S M miss

Adams Lottie miss

Ackley Catherine miss

Adams H O mrs

Akers S J mrs

Alden Charlotte miss

Anets S K mrs

Anderson Ann mrs

Anderson Geo K mrs

Atwood Catherine miss

Atall Sarah mrs

Avery Kate

Austin Ruth H mrs

Austin Ann mrs

B

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials.

Everett's Gallery, 107 Lake st.... Emigrant Agt. Parker's Express Co. Mess C H & Co. Patent Yeast Co, 94 State st.... A J W Chicago, 9 Sloan's Commercial College.... NE 27 Randolph st.... H W 94 Jackson st 2.... N W & C Theatrical House, North Clark st, near the bridge.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

335 Miles Double Track.

[illegible]

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

[illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

"A sable veil was on her life, health was to her lost, strength was a stranger and in her agony—Plantation Bitters."

S.—T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from.

CAUTION.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor and counterfeiter. We have already imprisoned several parties for thus trying to swindle the public and ourselves. We also have our eye upon other parties who will succeed in getting themselves into difficulty. It is only sold in our log cabin bottles. See that the bottles are not re-filled with miserable trash. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp, with D. S. Barnes' signature over the cork, and first signature on steel plate side label.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FALL BULLETIN.

1863.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

ERASTUS CORNING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway, Albany,

Will continue the Hardware Business as heretofore, and invite the attention of Merchants to the large and well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware

For the FALL TRADE,

[illegible]

ERASTUS CORNING & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Shelf Hardware.

H. W. HINSDALE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Have removed to their New Store,

48 & 50 South Water St.,

Corner of Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill.

H. W. HINSDALE. S. SIBLEY. J. W. STANLEY

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Address C. B. JOHNSON, New Milford, Winnebago county, Ill., or D. K. PEARSON, 113 Randolph street, Chicago.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

CHARTERED 1810.

Assets May 1st, 1863, $1,135,390.60.

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

122 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

C. F. BISSELL, General Agent.

[illegible]

COBURN & MARRS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,

[illegible]

GLEASON'S

KEROSENE CRATER,

USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP

Without Obscuring the Light.

[illegible]

PATENT LIGHTER,

For lighting lamps without removing the chimney

FOR SALE AT

Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St

GEO. G. POPE.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage

Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

15 FULTON AND 203 FRONT-ST.,

NEW YORK.

LOOK HERE.

ONE MORE CHANCE.

$250 Bounty—$200 Paid in Advance

Choice of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.

[illegible]

REMOVAL OF THE NEW YORK DYE WORKS [illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

DR. H. A. JOHNSON

[illegible]

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WEST.—[illegible]

[illegible]

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. SHARPE & THOMSON,

[illegible] North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

[illegible]

KANAGA, TOWLER & CO.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of all sizes

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

French Artificial Eyes,

JUST RECEIVED BY

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,

[illegible] RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOM CORN.—We are giving our special attention to the

Purchase and Sale of Broom Corn.

[illegible] & TUTTLE, Commission Merchants [illegible]

GENT'S LINEN COLLARS,

WHOLESALE AT LOW PRICES.

78 Randolph Street, (Up-Stairs.)

GOODRICH & LAWSON.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE.

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed.

Address letters or information to

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,

MEDICAL DEPOT,

MEDICAL DEPOT,

MEDICAL DEPOT,

MEDICAL DEPOT

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Boots and Shoes.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

As Low as can be Bought

[illegible]

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

FALL TRADE.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

[illegible] Lake st., Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS,

FUR GOODS,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

I have on hand and am daily receiving a large and attractive Stock of Goods in the above line, selected with great care for the fall trade, and which I offer to Country Merchants at the Lowest Prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

50 Lake Street,.................Chicago.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

[illegible] Lake street, and [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, &c.

[illegible]

OUR MOTTO IS

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

All orders attended to on day of receipt.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

36 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.,

Are now prepared to offer to the trade [illegible]

Hats, Caps, Furs,

Buckskin Goods,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Umbrellas,

Ladies' [illegible]

[illegible]

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Express Lines.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

Merchants and Freight Shippers

BETWEEN

CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY,

Council Bluffs, Denver,

AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,

COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST.

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R.R.,

[illegible]

Most Desirable Route to the West.

[illegible]

REASONABLE RATES,

[illegible]

PECK & WOOD,

Proprietors East and West Line,

OMAHA CITY.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. [illegible] street, Chicago.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of Jones, Perdue & Small, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

JONES & SMALL.

Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1863.

JONES & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

[illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MAHONY'S

CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

[illegible]

Cans well Filled and Warranted Every Time.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE MINSTRELS.—Arlington, Kelly, Leon & Donniker's Minstrels drew a large house at Metropolitan Hall, Saturday evening. The satisfaction of the audience was attested in frequent rounds of applause.

Our State Fairs in the Northwest are now over, and we see it announced that at each, the Iowa, Michigan and Illinois Fairs, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines received the first premium over those that were placed in competition with it.

INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of a male infant, found on Michigan street, near Wolcott, under the sidewalk. The body was wrapped in paper, and had the appearance of having been placed there the night previous.

RUNAWAY.—On Friday evening last [illegible] was passing down Madison street, lost control of his horses, and after a short run, was thrown from the wagon. In the fall his arm was broken and his head so severely injured that his recovery is uncertain. We did not learn his name.

PROMOTED.—Ezra Taylor who left this city as Captain of Taylor's Battery, which distinguished itself at Fredericktown and Shiloh, and was subsequently created Major of the 1st Regiment of Illinois Artillery, of which his battery formed a part, has again been promoted, and is now full Colonel of the same regiment.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.—The entertainment at the Chicago Museum still continues to draw large audiences. The house, on Saturday evening, was large and fashionable, and evinced a lively interest, which frequently manifested itself in enthusiastic applause. "Our President" was greeted very heartily. The ghosts appeared and disappeared very mysteriously.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Mincke, the wife of a German citizen, Frederick Mincke by name, who lives in the West Division on Old street, near Rucker, committed suicide on Friday morning, by hanging herself in an out house adjoining her husband's dwelling. Mrs. Mincke had been seriously ill for a long time and was subject to occasional fits of profound melancholy. During one of these it is supposed the fatal act was committed.

LECTURE ON COMMERCIAL LAW.—The first of a series of Lectures on Commercial Law, will commence this (Monday) evening at Prof. Dyrhenfurth's School of Trade on Lake street. The lecturer is a gentleman amply qualified by experience to speak upon this subject, and his lectures will be of interest not alone to the students of this excellent College, but to the business public at large.

A PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening a number of conductors on the West Side City Railway line, in behalf of the whole corps of conductors presented a splendid gold watch, chain, &c., to Mr. J. K. Lake, formerly a conductor but recently appointed assistant superintendent of the line. The present was a very handsome one, well merited by the gentlemanly recipient.

PEACHES WANTED FOR THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—On Saturday, Mr. N. P. Merrill, 88 Randolph street, presented the Managers of the Soldiers' Home with one hundred glass preserve jars, for putting up fruit. This was a timely and acceptable present, and affords an excellent opportunity for somebody to furnish the fruit to fill them. We are sure the fruit will be forthcoming, and the ladies will be at the Home to receive and preserve it.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a milk peddler by the name of J. Mathers crossed Third street with his team, just in time to be in the way of a freight train that happened to be backing down. The conductor of the train shouted to the peddler who paid no attention. The rear car hit the milk wagon, making a complete wreck of it, while the driver got a severe fracture of his hip. Mathers lives on Ellsworth road. Officer Kinney had him sent home and medical attendance procured for him immediately.

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI.—With Chicago people, a failure in the way of an excursion is hardly possible, especially when the trip is to a popular locality, the object to be benefitted a good one, and the season appropriate. All that is necessary, then, is to remind our readers that the excursion to Cincinnati, through the picturesque country along the Cincinnati Air-Line Railroad, for the benefit of the Desplaines Street Church, comes off next Tuesday. For particulars see advertisement.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY.—J. Cockrofts & Co., 46 Clark street, have placed upon our table the second number of this musical collection. Its contents are, "Ah! I have sighed to rest me," from Verdi's opera of Il Trovatore; "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" "Thou art Gone from my Gaze;" "Constant Prayer," a sacred song [illegible] good paper, with neat covers, [illegible] but become deservedly popular.

A NEW [illegible] "Board of Trade" made her appearance in our harbor, a day or two since, for the first time, and is now loaded with grain for Buffalo. She was recently built at Manitowoc, Wis., by H. Rand, for Platt N. Velas of Manitowoc and Foster & Hardenburg of this city, to run between Chicago and Buffalo, and is commanded by J. C. Henderson of this city. In size she has a measurement of 136 feet keel, depth of hold 12 feet, and breadth of beam 30 feet and 9 inches, with a tonnage of 568, and a grain capacity of 30,000 bushels.

PERSONAL.—Capt. J. W. Kittle, of Keokuk, Iowa, with his young bride, was at the Sherman House, in this city, yesterday, eastward bound on a wedding tour. Capt. K. is now proprietor of the Deming House, at Keokuk, and our meeting with him in Chicago has reminded us of a recent visit to his hospitable hotel. It has been newly furnished, and put in complete order throughout. Mr. H. Tilner has been retained as clerk, and actual observation enables us to say that, west of this metropolis, there cannot be found a more liberal host than Kittle, and very few more comfortable hotels than the "Deming."

DEATH OF A ZOUAVE.—Mr. James Warner, Esq., on Saturday received a letter from J. F. S. Smith, of company A, 19th Illinois, announcing the sad tidings that his son, Charles, a private in company A, of the 19th, was killed while the regiment was charging the enemy on the Chickamauga, on the 20th. Our troops being obliged to fall back shortly afterwards, his body fell into the hands of the enemy. Charles J. Warren enlisted in Captain Hayden's company of Zouaves when the war first broke out. He was a brave, patriotic young man, and his death is a severe blow to his parents. He would have been twenty-six years old next month.

STRANDED.—The barque Jane Bell was towed to the mouth of Chicago River on Thursday evening last, drawing eleven and a half feet of water. Just opposite the foot of Jackson street she struck on the bar, at a point where the water is usually twelve feet deep. She lay there all Thursday night and all day Friday, in spite of the strenuous exertions of some of the most powerful tugs in the harbor for her relief. Friday evening the wind came on to blow, and in the rough seas of Friday night and Saturday morning she was severely strained and commenced leaking badly. Finally, by the united exertions of the tugs Crawford and G. W. Wood, she was got off and brought up to the [illegible] Clark street bridge.

CAUTION.—Parents living in the neighborhood of the Depot of the North western Railroad, are requested to keep their children out of the Railroad grounds. Within the last few months two serious accidents have happened to children, who were playing in the yards of the company, one of which was fatal enough, [illegible] in the other, the sufferer a little girl, had her leg cut off immediately below the hip. The company to prevent casualties of this nature, strictly prohibit children from entering the yards, and yesterday, finding that prohibition [illegible] was ineffectual, caused four little strangers to be arrested [illegible] before the Police Court. They were let off with a reprimand, but a term in the Reform School, was suggested to them as the probable result of a second offense.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Lucia D'Arville, a sensation drama of the French school, translated by Mary Provost, is to be produced on Monday night at McVicker's Theatre, with Mary Provost, Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. Ryer, Myers and Rand in the principal characters. This cast should insure the success of any drama possessing merit, and from what we have heard of Lucia D'Arville it is a most exciting and interesting play. Mary Provost has been well received thus far in her engagement, attracting large audiences nightly. Her benefit on Friday was a perfect ovation, the Theatre being crowded with a fashionable audience, and now that she has become known in Chicago we expect to see the Theatre filled nightly. She is admirably supported by Mr. Ryer and the stock company.

BEGGING THE QUESTION—JUDGE WRIGHT'S LETTER.—In Friday's *Tribune* appeared a letter from Judge Wright, President of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. Accompanying it was editorial matter vindicating the veracity of the reports from the Iowa State Fair. Neither the letter nor the editorial, touch the charges made. In our article entitled "Sewing Machine Controversy," we distinctly asserted that Mr. Chittenden withdrew the Wheeler & Wilson machine. The letter from Judge Wright is thrown out as a crusher to that article. We asserted that Mr. Chittenden exhibited the Wheeler & Wilson machine to the committee, the day before he pretended to withdraw from competition, and that the reports from the Press led all to believe that the machine was withdrawn before being submitted to the committee; also, that Mr. Chittenden [illegible] the committee by exhibiting the machine to them. Not one of these assertions is denied. This letter, and the effort to dodge the question, is Mr. Chittenden's own work, else the "press" so "qualified" would have [illegible], before waiting a week, for Mr. Chittenden to get the letter from Judge Wright, and twist it and himself into the article.

P. W. LENNAN,

Agent for Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.

THE NORTHWESTERN LADIES' FAIR.

Meeting of the Ladies at Bryan Hall.

THE WORK TO BE DONE, AND WHO IS TO DO IT.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the ladies of Chicago, to prepare for the great Northwestern Fair, to be held in this city, during the last week in October and the first in November, was well attended.

At a few minutes past 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mrs. Hoge, who was appointed chairman. On assuming the position Mrs. Hoge made an able and pertinent address, stating the object of the meeting, and inviting the ladies present to suggest plans. The task of providing dinners would fall necessarily upon the ladies of Chicago, and the city must be canvassed to obtain donations for these dinners. Miss M. L. Wilson was appointed to act as Secretary.

Mrs. Franklin suggested that many of the churches had commenced work for the Fair, and had intended canvassing the city. After some discussion as to whether the tables should be under the charge of different churches, each being responsible for the furnishing of its own, or all donations be considered common stock. A motion was made and seconded, that the donations be considered common stock, and the tables presided over by ladies from the community. Carried.

The subject of appointing canvassers being now called up, quite a spirited debate ensued. Some of the ladies thought the canvassers should be appointed at this meeting, while others were in favor of appointing a committee to appoint canvassers. Mrs. Livermore proposed that one or two ladies from each ward should volunteer, and was in favor of appointing at once. This method being found impracticable, a resolution was adopted that arrangements be made for appointing canvassers at this meeting.

It was proposed to hold a meeting in each division of the city to appoint canvassers for said division.

The ladies were requested to meet on Monday afternoon at three o'clock at the following residences:

South Side—Mrs. Van Higgins', 125 Wabash Avenue. West Side—Mrs. D. P. Livermore's, 333 West Madison street. North Side—Mrs. Wright's, 222 North Clark street.

The ladies were requested to give notice to their pastors of this arrangement, and to urge their co-operation in insuring a full attendance at these meetings.

Inquiry was made as to what disposition was to be made of the money collected, and each division requested to appoint a suitable person to receive moneys, to be handed to M. Blatchford, who is to act as Treasurer for this Fair.

Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore were appointed a committee to wait on the manufacturers to solicit donations.

Mrs. Wadsworth and Mrs. Arnold to visit dealers in Jewelry, China and Glass, and Fancy Articles.

To visit proprietors of Grain Elevators—Mrs. Munger and Mrs. Armour.

To visit dealers in Lumber—Mrs. Laddington and Mrs. Van Biggins.

To visit Pork and Beef Packers—Mrs. A. E. Kent, Mrs. Paulson and Mrs. Myrick.

The meeting adjourned to meet October 12th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Bryan Hall.

VEXATIONS BUT FUNNY.—The vexations which attend landlords who seek to rid themselves of vicious, disagreeable or unprofitable tenants, under the Illinois law of forcible entry and detainer, are too well known to need recapitulation. Of all legal processes this perhaps is the most difficult to make effectual. Not only are the legal elements of the proceeding somewhat nice, requiring a pretty thorough familiarity with the law of landlord and tenant, as well as with the Statute, to enable the attorney to properly commence and successfully conduct a suit of this character, but even when all legal difficulties are overcome, when the case is fully made out, and nothing apparently is wanting to the triumph of the landlord but a verdict and "writ of restitution," too often, do the sympathies of a "jury of tenants," stand like invisible spirits between the plaintiff and his just rights.

But, a day or two since, we became cognizant of a case combining more than all the vexations we have suggested, with a little *fun*, sufficient perhaps to give spice to an item.

In the case alluded to, a woman, whose character of no doubtful kind, made her a neighborhood nuisance, and her expulsion from the premises of which she was tenant, a matter of necessity, had led her landlord by the usual series of "notices to quit," summonses, demands for a jury, trials and verdicts for defendant, for some five or six successive rounds, extending through as many months, until just as he began to conclude in his despair that he had a tenant for life, his counsel succeeded in packing a jury who made him master of the situation. He got a verdict of "guilty" and a "writ of restitution." The woman was ejected, and he hugged himself with congratulation upon his release. He was still "feeling good" about it, the second morning after the trial, when a well-dressed, good-looking gentleman, in search of a tenement called at his office, understanding that [illegible]

The landlord preferred letting "from month to month."

This did not suit the tenement hunter. He had a small family and was good pay. He wished to have a certain local habitation for the year to come at least. If he could have a lease for a year he would pay three months in advance; otherwise he must look further.

The landlord was in want of money that morning and pressed with business. He accepted the offer, filled out a receipt and lease, leaving blanks for the tenant's name; handed them to the stranger and thought no more of the matter. A week later, in his afternoon ride, it occurred to him to drive by the premises which had given him so much trouble. The face of a female, sitting at the window as he drove by, struck him as one he had seen before. A second look satisfied him that it belonged to the model of obstinate virtue with whom he had already enjoyed six months of litigation, and who was now secure by her receipt and lease, for a twelve-month to come, against the re-commencement of a process for her summary ejection.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A few days since, a declaration was filed in the Circuit Court, in a novel and interesting case, involving principles important to the profession and the public. The facts and the law of the case are these: An owner of property in the city, rented a tenement to a man, who, with his family, consisting of a wife and child, went into immediate occupation. Only a short time previous to this transaction, certain occupants of the tenement had sickened and died of the small pox, and no measures had been taken in the interest to remove the infection, nor was any information of these facts imparted to the lessee. The family had been in the house but a week or two, when the father and child were seized with the same disorder, which very soon terminated fatally in both cases. The circumstances connected with the presence of infection in the house were well known to the landlord.

A statute of Illinois authorizes the administrator of a person whose death has been caused by the wrong, default or negligence of another, to bring an action against the person so causing the death, provided the deceased could, himself, if living, have sustained an action for the injury.

It is on the application of this statute to the facts we have stated, that this action, brought by the widow and administratrix of the deceased is based. John Lyle King, attorney for plaintiff.

POLICE COURT—LARCENIES.—Edwd. Knapp and Frank Lawrence conspired together to rob a soldier. Knapp is a white man, but Lawrence is of the colored persuasion. Knapp is an express driver by profession, and with the assistance of the negro induced the soldier to ride with them in his express wagon, with the promise of showing him some particular disreputable localities, which the latter was desirous of visiting. No sooner was he fairly seated in the wagon than they commenced to pick his pockets. At this juncture, the thieves and the officer mutually recognized each other. The negro jumped from the wagon and ran, but the white thief was nabbed on the spot. Subsequently the negro was arrested. The money of the soldier was found on their persons, and yesterday they were held by Justice [illegible] to answer at the next term of the Recorder's Court, in $400 bail.

D. R. Dawson had for a fellow boarder a man of the name of Neelis with whom he was on intimate terms. Neelis' wardrobe was more plentifully provided than Dawson's, and on Friday evening Dawson desired to borrow a dress coat of Neelis, to wear to a ball, which Dawson proposed to attend that evening. As an inducement he informed Neelis where the dance was to take place, and promised if he would be there at certain hour in the evening to get him a free admittance. Neelis attended at the appointed place and time, but found nothing resembling a ball, and on further investigation ascertained that Dawson had borrowed not only his coat, but a considerable portion of the remainder of his wardrobe, had packed up all his own clothes and started with his trunk for the Cincinnati depot. Thither he followed with an officer and arrested Dawson just as he was on the point of leaving. Dawson was bound over in $100.

LADIES' CITY MISSION.—At the recent annual meeting of the City Mission of the Methodist Church, held in the First M. E. Church, the following officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Wm. Wheeler; Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Leonard; Treasurer, Mrs. Farwell; Secretary, Mrs. T. M. Eddy; Managers: Clark Street Church—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Webster; Jefferson Street Church—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. Jordan; Wabash Avenue Church—Mrs. Scripps, Mrs. Jamison, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Richards; Grace Church—Mrs. Cantine, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. A. Scranton, Mrs. A. Perry, Mrs. Danby; Twelfth Street Church—Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Flood; West Indiana Street Church—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Beal, Mrs. Watson; Bridgeport Church—Mrs. Coleman; Park Avenue Church—Miss Springer; Sedgwick Street Church—Mrs. Dudley.

The Equestrian Exhibition.

A day or two since we alluded to the Equestrian Fair to be given in this city from the 21st to the 24th days of October inclusive, for the display of equestrianism by ladies, gentlemen, boys, and girls. The grounds selected are those used last winter as the Washington Skating Park.

A track is prepared within the enclosure, surrounded by an amphitheatre capable of seating 10,000 people. It is in horse shoe shape, 1,100 feet in length, eleven seats high, rising gradually one above the other, and overlooking the entire grounds, so as to give all persons a fair and unobstructed view of the performances.

This exhibition is intended to excel anything of the Fair kind ever given in the United States, and will well repay every person attending. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may desire to compete for the splendid prizes which will be offered. Our boys and girls will also occupy a prominent place in the role, one day being theirs exclusively. A great number of ladies and gentlemen, and boys and girls, have already entered themselves as competitors for the grand prizes offered.

Below we give the names of those of our citizens who have consented to act as officers and distributors of the prizes offered; their high character as gentlemen and business men is a sufficient guarantee that this Grand Fair will be properly conducted. The premiums offered will amount in the aggregate, to nearly $5,000.

A full list of the premiums, and programme of the order of exercises, together with rules and regulations, will be published at an early day.

The following are the officers chosen:

PRESIDENT—Col. Joseph H. Tucker.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Col. Gamble, J. R. Jones, Esq., Wm. F. Tucker, Esq., C. Giles, Esq.

MARSHALS—David Runyan, Capt. Cleveland, Geo. French, Esq., Capt. Jas. R. Smith, P. R. Morgan, Esq., Dr. Robinson, C. A. Talcott, Esq., Nathan Morgan, Esq., J. D. Becket, Esq., C. W. Adams, Esq.

EXECUTIVE PRIZE COMMITTEE—Col. H. D. Colvin, James Van Riss, Esq., W. H. Crosby, Esq., Col. Hancock, E. I. Tinkham, Esq., F. Tuttle, Esq., F. Parmelee, Esq., Judge Fuller, Dr. E. W. Edwards, Wm. Buxton, Esq., H. R. Smith, Esq., William Hastings, Esq., James W. Sheehan, Esq., H. M. Smith, Esq., J. G. Deven, Esq., J. H. Goodsell, Esq., Claude J. Adams, Esq., Dr. Wm. Newton, Dr. C. A. Foster, B. H. Skinner, Esq., Wm. Patrick, Esq., Ed. Price, Esq., A. J. Wright, Esq., Chas. M. Clark, Esq., L. Dutton, Esq., Capt. Haight, E. G. L. Faxon, Esq., Dr. James D. Paine, Dr. Kennicott, D. B. Steele, Esq., Wm. Cox, Esq., Wm. Spaulding, Esq., Wm. H. Rice, Esq.

I. Milton Smith, Esq., General Superintendent.

Letters desiring information may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, SAMUEL DURHAN, Post Office Drawer 6231, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—It is a fixed principle in the commercial world that the "best is the cheapest," and nowhere in the whole range of political and domestic economy is this more fully exemplified, than in those articles which are considered among the necessaries of life. Every careful and prudent housewife will tell you, that the better qualities of domestic goods are the cheapest in the long run, as they will wear much longer than those of inferior quality. Culinary utensils also come within the same category, and the man who can manufacture a stove, suitable for both coal and wood, which will require less fuel, less room, radiate more heat, and do twice the work at a less cost, will command the well wishes of the fair ones of creation. Such a man is P. P. Stewart, whose cook and parlor Stoves have become an absolute necessity to the modern style of housekeeping. His parlor stoves for anthracite and bituminous coal are perfect gems, both in regard to style and finish, which, together with the patent illuminating windows, give to the parlor that cheerful look, which makes home happy. There are three sizes of these stoves, two of which have ovens, making them unsurpassed.

From a personal inspection of these stoves in Mr. Dalton's Housekeeper's Emporium, 71 Lake street, we are satisfied that parties requiring the "needful warmth," will have no difficulty in being suited. In addition, everything in the housekeeping line, from a toasting fork to a copper kettle—all of the first quality both in material and workmanship—can be had to match.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—George A. Dodge, a denizen of Aurora, who was visiting the city on the 2d of September last, dropped into one of the dens that infest Wells street, and impressed the gang who rendezvous in that locality, with the idea that he had money. Some of them immediately took him in tow, and finding that he wanted to purchase a railroad ticket, one of them by the name of Bush offered to show him the way to the office. Under this pretense, he led Dodge to a point a short distance from the north end of Rush street bridge, constantly expressing the great satisfaction it gave him to be able to render a service to a stranger in the city, saying that he was always "the friend of strangers," &c., &c. Arrived at the point aforesaid, by some maneuvering he got Dodge behind a fence, and before the latter suspected his intentions, hit him on the head with a "billy," and repeated the blow again and again, at the same time in no gentle terms bidding Dodge surrender his money. The money, to the amount of fifty dollars, was given up or taken, and Bush gave Dodge a farewell blow with the billy, which may have been meant for a fatal one, as it was accompanied with the remark that "dead men tell no tales." Bush was not found till Friday last, when he was arrested by Officer Strebel, and held to answer, Saturday morning, in four thousand dollars bail.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following shows the range of the thermometer for the week ending Oct. 3, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal:

[illegible]		51	78	75
Thursday, Oct.	1	58	64	59
Friday, "	2	46	56	53
Saturday, "	3	34	56	46

Arrivals at the Soldiers' Home.

The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home, Saturday, October 3d.

J. B. Hawes, C, 1st Mich.; J. H. Dunclebie, E, 12th Wis.; C. Goerallier, F, 6th Wis.; Henry Coe, A, 1st Mich. Marine Brig.; J. Ingebretsen, I, 15th Wis.; E. H. Binger, H, 6th Wis.; D. Collins, A, 8d Mich.; H. Brealy, G, 6th Wis.; S. G. Ward, B, 1st Wis. M. M. B.; E. Field, F, 26th Wis.; J. Herron, I, 174th Penn.; C. H. Bliss, F, 71st Ind.

A STRANGER'S IMPRESSION OF CHICAGO.—We have received the following communication from a lady who has traveled very extensively, now visiting her friends in this city, and who knows whereof she speaks. There is a deal of truth in her remarks:

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1863.

Editors Tribune: Having occasion this morning to visit along Clark and Lake streets, I found our streets in such filthy condition as to be almost impassable, even the crossings at the greatest thoroughfares were so deep and slippery with the greasy-like mud, that it was dangerous to make the crossings, without being in fear of slipping or sticking fast in this tenacious mud and being in danger of injury from the many vehicles constantly passing. I have visited most of our principal cities, but I do not recollect of ever seeing any of the great thoroughfares in such filthy state as in our city at this time.

I would ask if our Municipal Officers have any power to remedy the evil? or is our Treasury empty, so that there are no funds to pay for cleansing the streets? If by directing the attention of our city fathers to this matter, it will do any good, you will confer a great favor upon the ladies of Chicago. A VISITING LADY.

Illinois School of Trade J. Dyrenfurth, Principal. See advertisement on first page.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—The largest and richest assortment in the city. Call and examine. J. WINGRAVE, JR., & Co., 84 Randolph street.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Excelsior Varnish Works, Pittsburg, Pa. We are informed that Coale's Patent Japan is universally used and approved in Pittsburgh.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyrenfurth, Principal. The first lecture on Commercial Law for this season will be delivered on Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued weekly at stated times. Friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

Card.

Dr. R. and James Hunter, of New York, physicians for diseases of the throat and lungs, will on Wednesday next remove from 184 South Clark street to their new office—88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn and adjoining the Methodist Block. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—If you want to save a large amount of fuel at a trifling expense, call immediately at the Damper Office, Custom House Place, third door north of Chicago post office, and order one of [illegible] Patent Heat Controlling Valves. You can try it and return it if you do not like. See advertisement for agents wanted.

A CARD.

Timely Notice to Our Citizens.

The present season is peculiarly favorable for treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and all who are suffering from Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption, should avail themselves of the present opportunity. This class of diseases is so flattering that patients are but too prone to deceive themselves with the idea that the complaint will wear off during pleasant weather, but this delusion will prove fallacious to persons thus afflicted, and too many, fatal.

The very remarkable and gratifying success which has attended the new practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, is very generally known to our citizens, and is deserved of the especial attention of all who may be suffering from any disease of the breathing.

There is scarcely a day but some one is dismissed from the institute fully restored to health, and persons rendered skeptical by oft-repeated failures may see and converse with such parties, and read the letters of hundreds of others, upon application at the rooms of the Institute.

Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. William Ginther, member of the Legislature; G. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of Michigan Southern Railroad; E. N. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; G. S. Baldwin, Esq., merchant; Capt. Wm. Mason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Judson Hale, Esq.; H. H. Roberts, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice.

Consultation free. Office hours (week days) from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday, from 10 to 12 a. m.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We present below a directory to the principal churches in Chicago. Services commence at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.:

BAPTIST.

DEARBORN CHURCH.—Desplaines street, corner of DeKoven—Rev. A. Kenyon.

FIRST.—Washington street, corner of LaSalle—Rev. Dr. Everts.

NORTH.—Dearborn street, corner of Ohio—Rev. A. A. Kendrick.

TABERNACLE.—Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison—Rev. Dr. Colver.

UNION PARK.—West Lake street, corner of Sheldon—Rev. James Dixon.

WABASH AVENUE.—Corner Eighteenth street—Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D.

NORTH STAR MISSION.—Corner of Division and Sedgwick streets—Rev. Geo. L. Wrenn.

SEAMENS'.

BETHEL.—North Wells, corner of Michigan—Rev. J. H. Leonard.

CHRISTIAN.

FIRST CHRISTIAN.—West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets—Rev. W. F. Black.

CONGREGATIONAL.

FIRST.—South Green street, corner of West Washington—Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D.

NEW ENGLAND.—Indiana street, corner of Wolcott—Rev. S. Nichols.

PLYMOUTH.—Third Avenue, corner of Van Buren—Rev. J. E. Shepherd.

SOUTH.—Rio Grande street, corner of Calumet Avenue—Rev. W. B. Wright.

EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP'S.—West Washington and Peoria streets—Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse.

ST. JAMES'.—Cass and Huron streets—Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.

TRINITY.—Wabash Avenue and Jackson street—Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D.

GRACE.—Wabash Avenue and Peck Court—Rev. C. Locke.

HOLY COMMUNION.—Wabash Avenue and Randolph street—Rev. E. W. Hager.

ST. JOHN'S.—Lake street and Union Park—Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D.

CHRIST'S.—Twenty-fourth street, near Cottage Grove Avenue—Rev. C. E. Cheney. Afternoon service 4 p. m. No evening services.

ASCENSION.—Oak street, between Clark and LaSalle streets—Rev. R. E. Jones.

ST. ANSGARIUS.—Corner of Indiana and Franklin streets—Rev. R. B. Tuttle.

ST. ANSGARIUS.—Corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. The fourth Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rector, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9¼ a. m. Seats free.

TRINITY.—On Jackson between Michigan and Wabash avenues. Sermon by Rev. G. D. Cummings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—Rev. E. W. Hager, Rector. The usual services will be held to-day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m. This Free Church is situated on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Randolph. All are respectfully invited.

METHODIST.

CLARK STREET.—Washington and Clark streets—Rev. C. H. Fowler.

INDIANA STREET.—Indiana street, between North Clark and Dearborn—Rev. J. C. Stoughton.

JEFFERSON STREET.—Jefferson street, between Washington and Madison streets—Rev. Robert Bentley.

WEST INDIANA STREET.—West Indiana street, near Sangamon—Rev. W. D. Skelton.

DESPLAINES ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Sermons at 10½ a. m. by Rev. E. M. Boring, and at 7½ p. m. by Rev. Dr. Miller.

TWELFTH STREET.—Corner of twelfth and Halsted. Sermons at 10½ a. m. by Rev. H. Whitehead, and at 7½ p. m. by Rev. E. M. Boring.

BRIDGEPORT.—Rev. M. S. Cleveland.

PARK AVENUE.—Corner Park Avenue and Robey street—Rev. H. Whipple.

SEDGWICK STREET.—Sedgwick street, between Blackhawk and North avenues—Rev. H. Walpole.

WABASH AVENUE.—Wabash Avenue, corner of Harrison street—Rev. R. L. Collier.

SOUTH DESPLAINES STREET.—241 and 243 South Desplaines street—Rev. L. Hawkins.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST.—Wabash Avenue, near Congress street—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey.

SECOND.—Wabash Avenue, corner of Washington street—Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.

THIRD.—West Washington street, corner of Carpenter—Rev. Arthur Swazey.

EDWARDS.—South Halstead street corner of Harrison—Rev. A. L. Brooks.

WESTMINSTER.—Dearborn street, corner of Ontario—Rev. E. A. Pierce.

OLIVET.—Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street—Rev. Alfred Eddy.

CALVARY.—Indiana Avenue, near Twenty-second street—Rev. J. H. Trowbridge.

NORTH.—Indiana street, corner of Cass—Rev. J. B. Stewart.

SOUTH.—Third Avenue, corner of Jackson street—Rev. W. W. Harsha.

REFORMED SCOTCH.—Fulton street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets—Rev. Robert Patterson.

FIRST UNITED.—West Washington street, corner of South Jefferson—Rev. W. C. Jackson.

UNION PARK.—On Reuben street, near Lake—Revs. Havens, Bartlett and Fish.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—Rev. Captain Wallace, from the Army of the Cumberland, will preach this evening at 7½ o'clock in the Westminster Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets.

NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW JERUSALEM.—(Swedenborgian) Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues—Rev. J. R. Hibbard.

UNITARIAN.

FIRST.—Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Hubbard streets—Rev. C. B. Thomas.

UNITY.—Chicago avenue, corner of Dearborn street—Rev. Robert Collyer.

UNIVERSALIST.

ST. PAUL'S.—Wabash avenue, corner of Van Buren street—Rev. W. H. Ryder.

SECOND.—West Washington street, corner of South Sangamon—Rev. J. H. Tuttle.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.—Meets at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, (room 15, Methodist Church Block,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. every Sabbath. Strangers are particularly invited. All are welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTIAN.—Elder W. J. Black will preach today, at 10½ a. m., in the Christian Church on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets. Subject, in the morning, "The New Church." The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the services.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Religious service at 3 o'clock p. m. Preaching by the Post Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Tuttle.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, Eighteenth street, near State. Service at 3 p. m. Rev. Mr. Hagle, Chaplain of the Michigan Sharpshooters, [illegible] will be held at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

UNIVERSALIST.—At the Unity Church, corner of Dearborn street and Chicago avenue—the Rev. Robert Collier will preach at half-past ten, a. m. Subject—The truth about Lawrence.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. James E. Bourassa, this morning at 10 a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m. at Hathaway's Academy, No 173 (third floor) South Clark street, near Madison street.

JUVENILE MISSIONS.—The second quarterly concert of the Juvenile Missionary Society, in connection with the Wabash Avenue Sabbath School, will be held in the lecture room of the church, this afternoon. Exercises to commence at two o'clock. All friends of the cause are invited.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: I see from a notice in your paper this morning, that C. J. Hull will speak on temperance next Monday evening at the Edward's Church. Mr. H. is a bold, vigorous and enthusiastic speaker. He presents his own views of the subject in his peculiar style, and those who do not hear him will miss a rare treat. E. W.

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1863.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1863.

The day has been stormy and unpleasant, but nevertheless, a large business was done. The demand for money is not so pressing as it was in the early part of the week, and the market may be quoted steady. Customers with good collaterals get all the money they want at the usual range, viz: 8@10 per cent. The figures for outsiders on speculative purposes might be quoted at 1@2 per cent. per month.

New York Exchange is in good demand. Buying price par@¼ discount; selling par@¼ premium, the lower figure by Sturges' Sons, and perhaps a few others, to best customers on round lots. The rate of exchange is governed very much by the scarcity of currency.

The only rates reported from Wall street for gold that we have heard were 142¾, closing firm at 142¾. The closing was not received till after business hours. The range for the day was 141@142¾. We hear that business at the brokers' offices was quite active.

Silver 130@135. Treasury notes nominal; selling [illegible].

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit five dollar bill on the Port Jervis Bank, New York, was offered at one of our banks to-day. Though a close imitation of the genuine, experts will readily detect the fraud; the only safety for ordinary dealers is to reject all five dollar bills on this bank.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Through Line Railroad for the week ending Sept. [illegible]:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Sundries	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$41,[illegible]	$25,[illegible]

Increase 1863, $15,[illegible].

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending Sept. [illegible]:

	1863.	1862.	
Freight	$41,[illegible]	[illegible]	$21,327 [illegible] Inc.
Passengers	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Dec.
Mails, &c.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] Dec.
Total	$62,[illegible]	$73,[illegible]	$16,[illegible] Inc.

For the month ending Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

Increase 1863 $ 73,[illegible]

AT CINCINNATI.—Exchange firm at par buying and [illegible] premium selling. [illegible] demand for money [illegible] per cent.

AT MILWAUKEE.—Currency very scarce, and the rate of interest firm at 1 per cent. for first class produce paper payable in New York. Exchange plenty and rates low.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—Gold active and excited. No change in money matters, the principal transactions being made at 5@6 per cent. Government securities steady, no special demand being observable for them with the exception of the five-twenties, which are freely taken.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Exchange steady at par buying and steady at [illegible] per thousand premium selling. Government vouchers unchanged. Military Bonds in request. Dealers buying them at [illegible]. Defense warrants steady at [illegible] buying and selling.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROCK ISLAND.—The Rock Island Argus says: The public will be gratified to learn that this institution has been fully organized, and will go into operation in a few days—so soon as the proper authority is received from Washington. The capital stock of $100,000 was all taken in a few hours after the books were opened. The directors have been chosen, and they have appointed P. L. Mitchell, President, and James M. Buford, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The N. Y. National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. free from Government tax, payable Oct. 15th.

TAX ON BANKS AND THEIR CIRCULATION.—The following is taken from the report of the tax committee to the Bank Clearing-House Association in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with Geo. D. Lyman, Esq., manager of the New York Clearing-House, as secretary:

Section seven of the act imposes a duty of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills issued for circulation as currency, beyond the amount hereinafter named, that is to say: banks having a capital not over $100,000, ninety per centum thereof; over $100,000, and not over $200,000, eighty per centum thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, seventy per centum thereof; over $300,000, and not over $500,000, sixty per centum thereof; over $500,000, and not over $1,000,000, fifty per centum thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, forty per centum thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, thirty per centum thereof; over $2,000,000, twenty-five per centum thereof; and upon the average amount of all circulation outstanding not taxed as above named, a duty of one half of one per centum each year, from and after April 1, 1863, and upon all notes or bills issued of less than $1, representing any fractional part of a dollar, a duty of five per centum, each half year thereafter upon the amount of such notes issued. And all banks, associations, corporations, and individuals receiving deposits of money, subject to payment on check or draft, except savings institutions, are made subject to a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes lawfully issued and outstanding as currency.

The preceding is the law of Congress, and the following is the principal abstract made by the committee:

1st. On Bank-Note Circulation.—Banks organized by, or under State authority, are subject to tax as provided by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to provide ways and means," &c., section 7, as follows, viz.:

One per cent. per annum, on circulation of banks with capitals

[illegible]

Banks issuing circulation exceeding the proportion to their capitals as above named, are subject to taxation upon the "average" amount of such excess of circulation of notes or bills "as currency issued," at the rate of one per cent. per annum, payable at the same time, and subject to like penalty for default.

The above tax is levied upon the average amount of circulation outstanding as currency, after the exchanges between the banks pertaining to the day, for the six months ending October 1 and April 1 in each year, and a return, under oath, of the circulation, which have occurred, is required within thirty days thereafter. Penalty for default five hundred dollars.

The payment of the tax at the time of making the above return is also required under like penalty.

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 2

STOCKS—Firmer.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Dull.

U. S. 6s '81, coupons, 106¾; 7 3-10 [illegible]

Money steady and unchanged, with fair business, at 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange dull at 154@155¼ for first class bills.

Gold a little firmer, opening at 142¾ and closing dull at 142@143.

Total exports of specie to day, $882,000.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but the markets were less active and somewhat irregular.

There was less inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and neglected, the sales amounting to only about 2,000 brls, at [illegible] for fair white winter extras; $5.87½ for red winter extras; $4.50 for winter super; [illegible] for spring extras; and $5.25 for Rye Flour. The efforts of the propellor lines to advance freights have operated somewhat to deter buyers from entering the market.

Wheat declined 1c per bushel, and was less active, only about [illegible] bushels having changed hands, at [illegible] for No. 2 Red; $1.09 for No 1 Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; and [illegible] for No. 2 Spring, the market closing firm at $1.05 for No. 1, and $1.00 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in good demand and the market advanced [illegible] bushel—with sales of only about [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for River Mixed afloat; [illegible] for No. 1 Corn in store; [illegible] for No. 2 Corn in store; and [illegible] for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 Corn.

The market for Oats was buoyant and active, and prices were 1c ₩ bushel higher—with sales of about 175,000 bushels at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store—the market closing very firm at [illegible] for No. 1.

Rye was in good demand and [illegible] ₩ bushel higher—with sales of No. 1 at [illegible].

Barley was quiet and moderately active at [illegible] for No. 2 in store and [illegible] for Rejected.

There was a very active inquiry, mostly speculative, for Highwines, and the market has advanced 1c per gallon—with sales last night and to-day of 3,000 brls, at 51c, at which figure the market closed firm.

Salt is still active and buoyant at $2.70 for Fine. Foreign Salt is also more active, and we note an advance in Ground Alum of [illegible] per sack—with sales at [illegible].

The Grocery market is considerably excited, and we note a further advance of ½c on Rio Coffee, and [illegible] per lb on Refined Sugars.

Seeds are firm and brisk—Timothy selling at [illegible], and Flaxseed [illegible].

Freights were quiet at 4c for oats, 5c for rye, and 5½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5c for corn to Port Colborne.

In Beef Cattle the receipts to-day at the various yards were 1,[illegible] head, which is more than double those of the two preceding days. Owing to several packers being in the market, and some heavy purchasers on Government account, rates were rather firmer, and we note an advance upon medium and good shipping grades of [illegible]. For inferior qualities the market closed dull and inactive. In Hogs there has been a large amount of business done. The receipts to-day were [illegible], and the entered sales amounted to 4,[illegible]. For prime qualities there is a fair demand at [illegible]; for medium grades the demand is not so active, and prices less firm, we quote [illegible]; and light common hogs, of which the markets here and elsewhere are overstocked, [illegible].

Dry Goods.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found N. Y. Independent's report of the Dry Goods market. It is proper, however, to state that [illegible] 80c, and we have before us a dispatch from New York quoting the same goods at [illegible]. Canton flannels have advanced 5c per yard, and all kinds of foreign goods are higher.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city, on the 26th ult., compared with the amount in store a week previous, and also the corresponding date in 1862:

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Oct. 1st.]

The market continues very active, and the prices of many descriptions of goods have further advanced. The trade is steady, with nothing of a speculative character. Country buyers are numerous, and the jobbers still so largely as to be obliged to replenish their stocks by fresh purchases. Stocks are not heavy of any kind of goods. The cash system prevails for the most part. [illegible]

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

PRINTS. [illegible]

GINGHAMS. [illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS. [illegible]

BLEACHED GOODS. [illegible]

DENIMS. [illegible]

STRIPED SHIRTINGS. [illegible]

TICKS. [illegible]

CORSET JEANS. [illegible]

BROWN DRILLS. [illegible]

DE LAINES. [illegible]

CARPETS. [illegible]

Grain Market by Mail.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—Received, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu corn. The wheat market ruled steady yesterday at the advance established on Thursday afternoon. Sales up to the close of 'Change amounted to [illegible] bushels at $1.06@1.06½ for No. 1 spring in store, $1.12 for the same quality seller's option, and $1.08 buyer's option all the month, and [illegible] for No. 2 in store. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET, Oct. 1.—Barley is apparently a drug upon the market, and it is even difficult to effect sales of lots arriving by cars, much less to dispose of cargoes at the prices the market rates. [illegible]

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—[illegible]

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—Received, [illegible] bu wheat. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—Received, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu barley. [illegible]

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending Sept. 30th, 1863, were as follows:

[illegible]

Syracuse Journal.

Salt.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—We quote: Onondaga fine $2.60; Solar $2.65; Ground Solar $3.05; Dairy, with bags, $4.00; Dairy, without bags, $3.50.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—[illegible]

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—Fine, $2.45 ₩ brl; Coarse and Ground Solar $2.60.

Sale of Provisions in New York for Future Delivery.

The following are some of the transactions for future delivery heretofore alluded to: 2,500 pkgs long cut English hams, for January and February at [illegible]; 3,000 boxes short-rib middles, for February and March at [illegible]; and 2,500 [illegible] lard, for January, February and March, at [illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 3, 1863.

[illegible]

SHEEP.

The market has been very dull and inactive. We note a decline of 10@15c from last week on fat Sheep. The receipts have been very limited, excepting of stock sheep, large quantities of which are still being passed through Westward.

SALES TO-DAY.

104 Sheep, averaging 112 lbs, at $4.17½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1863.

FREIGHTS.—Quiet. [illegible]

FLOUR.—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market dull and neglected. [illegible]

BRAN.—10 tons Bran in bulk at [illegible].

WHEAT.—Received, 117,[illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market declined 1c per bushel. [illegible]

CORN.—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS.—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE.—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

BARLEY.—Received, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL.—Advanced [illegible].

[illegible]

BUTTER.—The demand for shipment is still good [illegible]

[illegible]

WOOL.—Moderate demand, owing to light supply. [illegible]

WOOD.—Moderate demand and in good supply. [illegible]

New York Markets—Oct. 3.

COTTON.—Advanced [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR.—Dull, heavy and 5c lower. [illegible]

WHISKY.—Active and firmer; [illegible]

GRAIN.—Wheat opened dull and heavy, and closed 1@2c lower. [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm and more active. [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......October 2.

[illegible]

CLEARED.......Oct. 2.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 3, 1863.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a house containing eight or ten rooms, in a good location. Address Post Office Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—A house with three or four rooms, or rooms suitable for a small family, convenient to State and Lake streets, by a cash paying tenant. [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. A German lady preferred. Inquire at the Music Store, 111 Randolph street.

WANTED—A well bred, competent boy, to live in a private family and make himself generally useful. Address Post office [illegible]

WANTED—In a small family, a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at [illegible] Tribune office 51 Clark street.

WANTED—A competent Book-keeper and Accountant. None other need apply. [illegible] Address Post Office [illegible]

WANTED—A well furnished room without board—for two gentlemen, in a respectable private family. Please address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—To purchase a Drug Store. Any one having a retail establishment to sell in the city can hear of a purchaser by addressing "C C B," Tribune Office, stating where it is located.

WANTED—A young business man, who understands the Scandinavian language, also German and pretty well English, wants a situation immediately. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—Ten first-class Coat Makers; also, ten first-class Pant Makers. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a Stable for three horses. [illegible] JOHNSON, SPENCER & Co., [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Board in a private family or otherwise, for a gentleman, wife and sister. Address P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman who has traveled for [illegible] over the whole United States, and who has a [illegible] acquaintance, wishes to make an engagement with some good house as Traveling agent, either on commission or salary. Good references given. Address [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—To rent now or by the first of November, a house with eight rooms and stable, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth streets, east of Clark, by a good paying tenant. Address "L C F," Tribune office, [illegible]

WANTED—Men to rent Lind's Hall, acknowledged to be the best Hall in the city for dancing. Has been refitted with [illegible] dressing rooms attached on the same floor, and is now ready to rent for public, club and private dances, at a reasonable price. Terpsichorean Dancing Academy; [illegible] dance commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct 13th, 1863. For terms of Hall and Dance apply to E. HOWLAND HARRIS, 261 and 263 Randolph st. Bridge.

WANTED—Agents to sell Engell's Patent Heat Controlling Valve in Chicago, and in every town in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, [illegible], Delaware and Maryland. This [illegible] pipe Damper, constructed on a new principle, and effectually in stoves burning [illegible] coal and saves a large amount of fuel. [illegible] Any one can try it and return it if they do not like it. Great inducements given to local and traveling agents. [illegible] at my office, Custom House Place, third door north of Post Office Chicago, Ill., or address me by mail. E. F. ADAMS, General Agent.

WANTED—Drug Clerk wanted to go into the country about thirty miles. A permanent situation, with moderate wages, for a competent person. For particulars inquire of J. [illegible] MEYER, 74 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Notice to Bankers [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED—A good Carriage [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—Employment [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—A very [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible]

WANTED—Hay-wanted [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished [illegible]

WANTED—A House or a [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a private [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible]

WANTED—Four good [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners [illegible]

WANTED—$50 a month [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting) [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A fine large front [illegible]

BOARDING.—A lady and gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two pleasant front [illegible]

TO RENT—Three Rooms, with [illegible]

TO RENT—A four-story Brick [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class Marble [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Residence on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Second Hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—The good will, stock [illegible]

FOR SALE—One second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of 240 acres [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Lumber [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several Fine Parcel [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Canal Boat [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence and other [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Lady's Hair Sleeve Button [illegible]

LOST—A Dog. [illegible]

LOST—A small White Poodle [illegible]

LOST—On the 8th of S[illegible]

LOST—Between [illegible]

LOST—On the 22d [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New [illegible]